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PLO'S QADDUMI COMMENTS ON U.S. UN VETO

NC011650 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1515 GMT 1 May 80

[1 May statement by PLO Political Department Chairman Faruq Qaddumi]

[Text] The Committee of 20, after studies by the nonaligned bloc and debates by the Arab countries, submitted through the Tunisian ambassador--the Arab member on the UN Security Council--a draft proposal on the firm national rights of the Palestinian people. Similar such proposals had been submitted last year. However, this proposal was delayed for several reasons to enable as many countries as possible to study it in anticipation of its approval by the Security Council.

This year, however, we have submitted this particular proposal, which stipulates that the Palestinian people should have the right to practice their firm rights including their right to self-determination and to establish an independent Palestinian state, the right of the Palestinian refugees to return to their homes and to live in peace and in the need for the Israeli forces to withdraw from the occupied lands--including Jerusalem. The resolution also denounces the resolutions which harm the Palestinian peoples' firm rights.

Over 10 members voted for this resolution. However, the United States cast its veto to foil this resolution. This is not the first time that the United States has used its veto to thwart a Palestinian resolution. In January 1976, the United States also used its veto to foil a Palestinian resolution and it repeated its performance this year.

We have grown accustomed to the U.S. policy, which opposes the Palestinian peoples' national legitimate rights and which uses every pretext to cast its veto against the Palestinians' rights. The United States is the main stumbling block in the path of a just solution in the Middle East. The United States is, as a matter of fact, carrying out acts of aggression in the Middle East region, and its latest aggression against Iran is clear testimony to the fact that the United States is still using force and violence to preserve its interests and strengthen its presence in the Middle East. The United States is the main obstacle to peace and we, consequently, place full responsibility on the shoulders of the United States because it is turning its back on the Palestinian peoples' national rights and on any attempt by the international community and the UN Security Council to attain a just solution.

'ARAFAT INTERVIEW WITH BULGARIAN JOURNALISTS

For the text of the interview conducted with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO by Bulgarian journalists during the visit to Syria of Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian State Council president, see the Bulgarian section of the 30 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

BAHRAIN

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BAHRAIN 2 MAY

JN020701 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0650 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Manama, 2 May--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh arrived here today on a short visit to Bahrain, as part of his current tour of some of the area's states. While in Bahrain, the Iranian minister will hold talks with Bahraini officials on bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest. He was received by Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and several other officials.

Amir Receives Qotbzadeh

JN020801 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0750 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Manama, 2 May--His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of the State of Bahrain, received Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, currently visiting Bahrain, here today. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Crown Prince and Commander in Chief of the Bahraini Armed Forces Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Bahrain and the Bahraini ambassador in Tehran.

Talks Begin

JN020932 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0925 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Manama, 2 May--The GULF NEWS AGENCY has learned that during his meeting with the amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh expressed the Iranian Government's sincere desire to further develop bilateral relations of friendship. Qotbzadeh conveyed the greetings of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian Revolution, and those of President Bani-Sadr and the Iranian Government and people to his highness the amir of Bahrain.

The agency also learned that bilateral relations and ways of consolidating them were the major topics dominating the 1-hour meeting. A common desire to develop the relations between the two countries prevailed during the meeting. Another meeting will be held between the two sides, headed by the Bahraini and Iranian Foreign Ministers.

KUWAIT

AL-WATAN REPORTS QOTBZADEH'S PRESS CONFERENCE

LD020819 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 30 Apr 80 p 11

[Unattributed report on Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's press conference in Kuwait on 29 April]

[Excerpts] Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said at a press conference in Dasman Palace that Kuwaiti and Iranian views on international issues were identical. He said that during his meeting with his highness the ruler and with Kuwaiti officials he sensed a desire for close cooperation between the two countries in both the international and bilateral fields.

Referring to the recent abortive U.S. operation against Iran, he said: The U.S. action is considered as blatant aggression against us but such aggression is not new. We are prepared to resist pressure with all means. The minister added: So far we have scored a moral victory, something which we have been seeking. As you know the question of hostages is not separate from the U.S. illegitimate and illegal actions. We have been able to prove this to the world as a result of the operation.

The minister said that the coming parliament will decide the fate of the hostages but in the meantime they will remain in Iran and there is no change in the situation.

Replying to a question about the "exporting of revolution" regarding which there have been contradictory statements recently, Qotbzadeh said: Unfortunately the question of exporting revolution has been given different interpretations which are not consistent with Iran's basic policy. The meaning of the exporting revolution as expressed by Imam Khomeyni and our people does not imply interference in the domestic affairs of others. Exporting revolution in our opinion means exporting the revolution's message and explaining the truth of this message in order to attain the unity of Muslims.

The Iranian minister added: The revolution projects the personality of Muslims and the identity of Islam which concerns the entire Islamic nation. This message creates a suitable climate for all Muslims and rouses them against the arrogant and against those who want to plunder them. This is what "export of revolution" means according to our concepts, bearing in mind that we reject and condemn interference in the affairs of other countries. We also condemn and do not support acts of violence and terror but we emphasize the basic concepts of Islam and the unity of oppressed peoples. We also extend the hand of friendship to all the Islamic states in order to save the Muslims and so that the Islamic nation will unite and fraternity and quality will prevail in it.

Replying to a question regarding the Arab Gulf islands, he said: When we speak about unity of Muslims why do some people raise the question of nationalism and set it above Islam? Therefore, I prefer not to discuss historical inheritance because if we agree to discuss this subject Israel would raise the same issue in order to justify its occupation of holy Palestine, since on the basis of certain historical myths it has been able to occupy Jerusalem. The difference between the previous regime and ours is that it preferred Iranian nationalism to Islam while we are seeking to put Islam above nationalism and consider the return to nationalism as a reactionary move. We want to follow the path of our great messenger [Muhammad] who sought the unity of Muslims and desired Islam to be international. But some people want to raise the issues of tribalism and other such divisions.

The minister made an appeal to people to refrain from raising these issues--pitting the Arabs against the Persians and the Turks and the Indians against the Africans. He said that pursuing such policy, is, to say the least, "reaction if not fascism," since we are one nation and must speak about unity.

Speaking about whether the Gulf should be called Islamic, Arab or Persian, he said: Your insistence [on the Gulf's name] has made us take into consideration established facts and historical precedents. The Gulf's name in itself is not as important as the Gulf's content. Therefore, we are making efforts in order to make the Gulf fully Islamic.

At the conclusions of the conference the minister was asked about the question of the minorities in Iran and whether it is intended to grant them self-rule. He said: In order to answer this question we must go back to the concept of Islam. In Islam we cannot consider a community, or a faction or a minority in this sense as being of a special character. All Muslims are equal and all the Islamic states are equal. A Muslim individual wherever he may be is of equal value to all the Muslims in the world and all the world Muslims are of equal value to the individual Muslim. In Iran the Revolutionary Council has enacted laws granting all the provinces wide powers to administer their own internal and regional affairs even before anybody asked us to take such a measure. As a Muslim state and as Muslims we shoulder certain obligations but under no circumstances will we submit to the force of arms of any party in the world.

QATAR

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH AUSTRALIA, OTHERS ESTABLISHED

JN011140 Doha QNA in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Doha, 1 May--Qatar has decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with Sierra Leone, Australia and Luxembourg as of today. The Qatari Foreign Ministry issued statements today saying that this decision is the result of the desire felt by Qatar and these countries to strengthen their friendly relations and bilateral cooperation.

SAUDI ARABIA

U.S. AMBASSADOR DENIES USE OF BAHRAIN, OMAN BASES IN RAID

LD020845 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 28 Apr 80 pp 1, 17

[Khalid Muhammad Batafari report]

[Text] Jiddah--In an exclusive statement to AR-RIYAD, John West, U.S. ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, has denied what has been reiterated about the use of military and civilian airports in Bahrain and Oman by the United States in its abortive military operation to secure the release of the American hostages held in Tehran.

He said that everything that has been said about our having used bases and airports for refuelling or as springboards is false allegation. Replying to a question by AR-RIYAD about his information on the adventure, the ambassador said that he knew nothing about the operation before it had taken place and that he was not given any advance news about it. He emphasized that nobody in the whole world knew about the operation before it took place. Expressing his feelings about the operation, he said that he was disappointed over the failure of the military attempt to secure the release of the American hostages and he added that he, like all sane persons, believes that it is in Iran's interest to release the American hostages it is holding.

The ambassador declined to answer a question by AR-RIYAD as to whether the United States will repeat the operation. The American ambassador met with His Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Mecca area, at his highness' office in the governorate headquarters in Jiddah, at noon yesterday.

RIYADH RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S. SECURITY COUNCIL VETO

LD012312 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 May 80

[Husayn al-'Askari commentary]

[Text] Last night at the Security Council the United States vetoed a draft resolution calling on the Israeli enemy to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territory and for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. The United States' use of the veto to block a draft resolution sponsored by Tunisia calling on the Israeli enemy to withdraw from all occupied Arab territory and for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state shows that the U.S. attitude in this matter has remained unchanged. Washington described its fear that the adopting of any resolution by the Security Council could lead to hindering what they called "the peace efforts which are being made at the present time."

It is clear that the United States is referring to the current negotiations on the so-called Palestinian autonomy talks between the enemy and Egypt with U.S. participation, even though these negotiations have reached a deadlock.

However, the U.S. attitude does not necessarily mean the international society should stop its active efforts toward supporting the legitimate Palestinian rights in the shadow of an increasing conviction that any search for peace which ignores the Palestinians will not succeed. Even those adopting extreme attitudes favoring Israel do not deny this viewpoint.

All the indications in the Arab-Israeli arena at present point to the fact that there is an increasing conviction, even among those who still insist there must be no dealing with the Palestinians, that their efforts will be wasted if they do not follow the right course, namely, to take into consideration those who possess legitimate rights. On the basis of this fact, it appears very difficult--if not impossible--to reach a formula that provides a just and lasting peace and this is the feeling of everyone including those who oppose any dealing with the Palestinians. However, they will, as time goes by, realize they are wrong.

TAIWAN INTERIOR MINISTER VISITS KINGDOM

Airport Welcome

OW261415 Taipei CNA in English 1340 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Riyadh, April 26 (CNA)--Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif said Saturday the kingdom will always be a loyal friend to the Republic of China. The prince said the Saudi Government and people believe no relations between two countries can compare with those existing between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of China. Prince Nayif greeted visiting Chinese Interior Minister Chiu Chuang-huan at Riyadh airport and accorded the Chinese minister full military honors.

Chiu and his party accompanied by Chinese Ambassador Hsueh Yu-chi and 'Ali Shablan, secretary-general of the Saudi National Security Council, flew into Riyadh from Jiddah Saturday morning. Chiu praised the rapid progress being made by the kingdom in its national reconstruction. He said he believes the kingdom under the illustrious leadership of King Khalid will become ever stronger and play an ever important role in the international arena.

Prince Nayif also praised the Republic of China. He said he will never forget the wonderful memory of the visit to Taipei he made last year. He believes Chiu's visit will further strengthen cooperation between the two countries.

The two ministers immediately drove to Prince Nayif's office and began the first round of talks. They exchanged views of the international situation and matters concerning cooperation between their two ministers. Chiu is to call on Prince Salmap, governor of Riyadh later in the day. In the evening, Prince Nayif is to give a dinner in honor of the Chinese minister.

Visits Various Locations

OW260430 Taipei CNA in English 0251 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Jiddah, April 25 (CNA)--Chinese Interior Minister Chiu Chuang-huan called Friday on Chinese experts and technicians working in Saudi Arabia to do their best in offering their service to the Saudi Government and people. He said President Chiang Ching-kuo has repeatedly pointed out Saudi Arabia is the Republic of China's best friend, and the Chinese working in the kingdom should base their cooperation with the Saudis on the cordial friendship. He urged the Chinese experts and technicians to take note of the president's instructions and do their best in offering their service to the Saudi Government and people.

Chiu, arrived here Thursday for a week-long official visit at the invitation of Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif. He called on Chinese Ambassador Hsueh Yu-chi Friday morning and was later accompanied by the ambassador to visit Chinese engineering and medical experts and technicians working in Jiddah.

He first visited a camp of the Ret-Ser Engineering Agency and was briefed by Chen Yu, director of Ret-Ser's Saudi office, on the firm's operations here. Chen said Ret-Ser began operating in the kingdom in 1978, and since then it has been awarded a dozen contracts worth $690 million. Chu later visited Jiddah General Hospital, which is expected to [be] opened by Chinese medical personnel in June.

Chang Chin-wen, head of the Chinese medical mission here, said it is the second hospital under the Saudi Health Ministry's five hospitals project to open by the Chinese. Some 430 Chinese staffers are currently running another general hospital in Hofuf which was opened last December, he added. He said the Jiddah hospital will be a referral as well as teaching hospital, and therefore it will have a higher standard than other hospitals in the area. He said he is glad Taiwan University Hospital has agreed to fully support the hospital.

Chiu also visited a private hospital, new Jiddah Clinic Hospital, which is being mainly run by 100 Chinese medical staffers from Veterans General Hospital in Taipei. Dr. Hamed Mutabagani, owner of the hospital, told the minister the Chinese staffers have offered the best service to the Saudi people. He said he is planning to run a new ultramodern hospital for the Saudi Government, and he is leaving Saturday for Taipei to again seek the assistance of Veterans General Hospital.

Chiu was impressed with the dedicated work of the Chinese experts and technicians. He expressed the hope that they keep up with their good work under the leadership of Ambassador Hsueh and further strengthen the ties between the two countries.

Minister Issues Statement

LD291320 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1055 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Riyadh--Chiu Chuang-huan, minister of the interior of the Republic of China, has stressed his country's profound appreciation to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for his wise leadership and his role in strengthening solidarity, not only among Islamic countries, and for his noble role in consolidating the principles of freedom and justice for the maintenance of world peace.

Chiu Chuang-huan, in a statement made at press conference held today on the occasion of his visit to the kingdom, stressed that the kingdom and Nationalist China in recent years have laid firm foundations for cordial relations and close cooperation in various political, economical, technical and other spheres. He mentioned that his talks with His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and senior Saudi officials fruitfully dealt with the exchange of viewpoints on matters connected with planning internal affairs in both countries.

The Chinese minister explained that among the important results which were agreed were cooperation in the sphere of administrative affairs, education, and the equipping and training of policemen to strengthen national security. They also covered questions connected with spreading and encouraging the Islamic call. Chiu stressed that Nationalist China pays special attention to Muslims there. He praised the developments which he saw in the kingdom. He said that the kingdom is rapidly developing and growing and that security is stable because of wise leadership in the kingdom.

UAE

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS, CONFERS WITH OFFICIALS

President Receives Qotbzadeh

JN302052 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2025 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 April--UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh this evening. The meeting was attended by Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the president's office; Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, [foreign affairs minister]; Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs and (Sadat Madir Shahi), Iranian charge d'affaires to the UAE.

The EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY says that during the meeting, talks were held on ways of strengthening the existing relations as well as ways of promoting joint cooperation between the two countries and bolstering Islamic solidarity for the welfare of the two peoples and the Islamic nation. The two sides also reviewed the current situation in the region.

Official Comments on Talks

JN011413 Doha QNA in Arabic 1330 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 May--The UAE and the Islamic Republic of Iran have stressed that the security of the Gulf is the responsibility of competent states. They also stressed the need for isolating the region from the various political trends flooding the area. This was stated by UAE Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan following the round of talks held earlier today between UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah and Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who is currently visiting Abu Dhabi.

The UAE Foreign Ministry under secretary said that the two sides reiterated their denunciation of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. They also stressed the need for keeping the Gulf region an area of peace, free of international conflicts. Al-Jarwan added that the two sides agreed on the necessity for coordinating efforts and strengthening cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic and commercial fields. Al-Jarwan added that the two sides had identical views on many of the issues that were discussed.

Supreme Council Meets Qotbzadeh

JN011807 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1720 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 May--Shaykh Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, member of the UAE Supreme Council and Sharjah ruler, this afternoon met with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who is currently on a visit to the UAE. The meeting was attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah. Fifteen minutes later, Qotbzadeh and the Sharjah ruler held a closed meeting. No details of the topics discussed have been disclosed.

Qotbzadeh Holds Press Conference

JN012013 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1855 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 May--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh has stated that his Arab tour has laid the groundwork for the settlement of several small outstanding issues. He stressed that there are no longer any differences between Iran and any of the countries he visited.

Qotbzadeh said that the Arab Gulf area is the property of its people and must remain away, separate from all foreign interventions. He stressed that his government will not capitulate or give in to U.S. threats.

At the press conference in Abu Dhabi this evening, Qotbzadeh said that the Iranian Government will not give in to any blackmail by any power or group. Qotbzadeh was referring to the Iranian Embassy incident in London. In this connection, Qotbzadeh revealed that the Tehran government had given the British Government full authorization to act in what it would consider to be the best possible manner to end the issue of the hostages. Qotbzadeh stressed that the Iranian people are ready to offer sacrifices for their revolution.

Referring to his current visit to the UAE, Qotbzadeh expressed appreciation for the sympathy UAE officials are showing. He said: Viewpoints between the two parties were identical and there is no place for the superpowers in our area.

At his press conference, Qotbzadeh reiterated statements he had made that the fate of the U.S. hostages in Tehran, now having been held for approximately 6 months, will be decided by the Iranian parliament after the elections. Qotbzadeh refused to link the incident of the Iranian Embassy in London with the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and explained that what had taken place in Tehran was a reaction to the shah's crimes.

Speaking about the statements attributed to him in Kuwait about the three islands in which he was cited as saying that historically, the Arab Gulf territories are part of the Iranian territories, Qotbzadeh said: These statements have been completely distorted and quoted out of context. Qotbzadeh added: I have clearly and accurately stated that if we want to go back to history, we shall give Zionism justification in its historic and shaky claims and will also give justification to some people who claim that this or that land is Persian. Qotbzadeh said: I have also stated that by having embraced Islam a long time ago and by accepting its universality, we have rejected expansionist nationalism. Thus, what has been attributed to me was a quotation out of context.

On Iran's stand on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Qotbzadeh said that Iran was the first country to strongly denounce Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. He added: We still denounce this intervention and do not accept the presence of Soviet forces in Afghanistan. Neither do we accept the presence of Israeli forces on Palestinian territory because we think Islamic territory must be liberated from occupation.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI FROM RIYADH

JN291718 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and the official delegation accompanying him arrived in Abu Dhabi this afternoon on a 2-day visit to the United Arab Emirates. His majesty was accorded an official reception by UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, Vice President and Prime Minister Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, heir apparent Khalifah ibn Zayid and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Sultan ibn Zayid. The ministers, the heads of the diplomatic missions, senior officials and members of the Jordanian community in the UAE also took part. His majesty was also received by Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Suhayn ibn Hamad Al Thani, who is currently visiting the UAE.

The official talks between His Majesty King Husayn and UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid will begin tomorrow morning, Wednesday.

His Majesty King Husayn left Riyadh earlier this afternoon and was seen off by His Majesty King Khalid, Crown Prince Fahd, a number of their highnesses the princes, the ministers and senior Saudi officials.

Talks Begin 30 Apr

JN300826 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0800 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 30 April--An official round of talks between UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and his royal guest, His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan, began in the Al-Musharraf Palace at 1000 today.

Official Comments Talks

JN301010 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0945 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 April--UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah has stated that talks between UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and Jordan's King Husayn dealt with the exchange of opinions and viewpoints on the current situation in the Arab world, within the framework of consultation and coordination in the interest of the Arab nation.

In a statement following the conclusion of the talks, 'Abdallah said that they included a comprehensive evaluation of issues of common interest, foremost of which is the Middle East question, the situation in the Arab Gulf area and the need to strengthen joint Arab action in the coming phase. He added that the discussions also included the bolstering of the strong ties between the two countries and the strengthening of bilateral cooperation.

At the conclusion of the official talks, Shaykh Zayid and King Husayn held a closed meeting, restricted to the two leaders only.

King Husayn Leaves

JN301518 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 April--His Majesty King Husayn ibn Ta'al of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan left the country for Amman at 1730 today at the end of a 2-day official visit to the UAE. President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan led those who saw the Jordanian king off.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL ARRIVES

JN301503 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1430 GMT Apr 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 April--Stefan (Masustaya), director of foreign trade in the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation [name and title as received] and envoy of the Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, arrived here this morning on a visit of several days to the UAE.

The EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY has learned that the Romanian envoy is carrying a message to Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad Al Nuhayyan, deputy prime minister, from Ion Nicolae, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, which deals with bilateral economic relations.

The Romanian envoy was received by several officials from the Foreign Affairs Ministry's protocol office.

AS-SADAT DELIVERS MAY DAY SPEECH IN AL-'ARISH

NC011112 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0948 GMT 1 May 80

[Speech delivered by President Anwar as-Sadat on the occasion of May Day in Al-'Arish, Sinai--live relay, in linkup with other Cairo transmitters]

[Text] In the name of God [applause]: In the name of God [applause]: In the name of God. My sons and daughters, the workers of Egypt: Here, on the sacred land of Sinai. [applause] We are meeting this year, my sons and daughters, as we have grown accustomed to meeting on your holiday every year. As you may remember, last year we met for the first time on the Red Sea in our celebration of Workers Day in honor of those soldiers who are waging the most honorable battle for the building of Egypt [applause]--those workers who live in the Red Sea area. There we gathered from all parts of the republic to meet with them to celebrate Workers Day.

This year, on this day we are meeting here for the first time in the history of Sinai. [applause] We are meeting here for the first time since Sinai was isolated from the rest of the homeland. We are meeting on the sacred land of Sinai, in Al-'Arish, the historic city which has been the capital of Sinai all through history. [applause]

As I have told you, my sons and daughters, the workers of Egypt, our celebration of Workers Day always falls amid developments and stages through which our people are passing. Our celebration of this day always falls at a time when we make a practical review of our position and then amend the course in order to achieve an honorable and dignified life for our country, Egypt, and for the future generations.

My first meeting with you after my assumption of the presidency was in Hulwan on 1 May 1971. As you may remember, despite what the centers of power at that time had tried to do at this meeting on 1 May, the Egyptian workers holiday, the will of the workers of Egypt triumphed through the will of Egypt. [applause] The meeting was magnificent. We have honored some of the old trade unionists today. Although the centers of power occupied the key positions in the state, these old trade unionists whom we have honored today stood up and resisted. The meeting was held and was successful. The meeting resulted in the announcement of the guidelines which I put to the workers of Egypt and to the whole of Egypt through its workers at that meeting. A few days later, the 15 May Revolution was staged in order to remove all obstacles facing the people. [applause]

Sons and sisters, you recall my first meeting with you after I took office. You recall that through the workers of Egypt I addressed the entire Egyptian people on 1 May 1971. Then came the 15 May [1971] Revolution, which eliminated the centers of power once and for all, closed the detention camps for good, established the supremacy of the law and introduced a constitution for Egypt.

For 9 years, from September 1971 until today, this constitution has preserved rights, defined duties and distributed powers. During the days of the parties, British imperialism and the monarchy, Egypt was ruled by extraordinary measures. A constitution used to be introduced and then suspended. The 1930 Constitution was introduced to replace the 1923 Constitution. The 1930 Constitution was then abolished and the 1923 Constitution was reintroduced. In all cases, the Britons, the king and the leaders of the parties were not applying the Constitution but were violating it on the false pretext that they were doing this in the name of the people.

After May 1971 and after your revolution--the corrective revolution--which began with my meeting with you on 1 May 1971, the Constitution was introduced. It is still in force and will remain so until doomsday, God willing. The Constitution was introduced to define rights and duties and to uphold the people's word and will. It was introduced to give a constitutional and legal status to the revolutionary gains of the 23 July and the 15 May revolutions, which became the basis of constitutional legality. The country's constitution clearly specified that constitutional legality in the country is based on the people's will and on the will of the broad base of the people. During the days of the Britons, the parties and the king, this broad base of the people was deprived of all its rights. The Constitution hence specified that constitutional legality is based on the 23 July and the 15 May revolutions and that the workers and peasants must have 50 percent representation in all the elected councils of the Republic. [applause]

After the May revolution, which began with my meeting with you on 1 May 1971, constitutional legality became confirmed in the Constitution, which upheld the supremacy of the law for the first time in Egypt's history in thousands of years.

Before the 23 July Revolution, British imperialism, the king and the parties were all conspiring--either the Britons and the parties against the king, or the Britons and the king against the parties. The parties themselves were engaged in a bitter struggle. They forgot the people's interests. They tried to delude the people into believing that their system was democratic, but in fact it was a fragile system that served the ambitions of these leaders. We, the broad popular base composed of the workers and peasants, continued to suffer. We were doomed not to give our children an education, because we did not have the tuition fees, which only the pashas and notables could afford. Our children were doomed to remain uneducated. The word "worker" or "peasant" was an insulting word to them, while at the same time they were speaking in the name of the popular base, which in Egypt is composed primarily of the workers and peasants. [applause]

The Constitution was issued through the will of the people in 1971. It stipulated that constitutional legitimacy is based on the principles of the 23 July and 15 May revolutions, and that workers and peasants will have 50 percent representation in all elected councils, foremost of which is the People's Assembly. The assembly represents the legislative authority and the supreme authority for control and legislation in the state. The Constitution insured 50 percent representation for the principal base among the people in this elected assembly.

Yesterday the People's Assembly was debating constitutional amendments 9 years after the application of the Constitution and the supremacy of the law. Like all civilized states, your assembly, which includes 50 percent workers and peasants, yesterday was deciding the new system for the state through constitutional amendments in order to apply democracy and allow the formation of parties. The assembly was deciding on the necessary amendments to make the press the fourth estate. It was deciding on the necessary amendments to establish the Consultative Council [Majlis ash-Shura] as a council for the Egyptian family in which all members of the Egyptian family can meet. At the same time the assembly was also deciding the laws for the application of the Constitution in order to perpetuate constitutional legitimacy. Your assembly decided all that last week. It can rightfully be said that it was the People's Assembly week.

While I am meeting with you here today and speaking to all the Egyptian people through the representatives of the Egyptian workers, I say to you that I am preparing the next step. Just as I have always been accustomed and have accustomed you, the Almighty God has willed it that my meeting with you every year should be a mark of new achievements in all fields. It was impossible for us to apply or build the new structure without removing the centers of power. My meeting with you on 1 May 1971 was the beginning of the spark which went out to remove all the obstacles facing the people and Egypt. Today, 9 years later, I am meeting with you here on the land of Sinai, in Al-'Arish. [applause] This in itself is the peak and the most splendid and greatest of our achievements of the past 9 years. [applause]

With your blood, together with the efforts, work and blood of your armed forces, we were able to reach this day, to meet here in Al-'Arish, after we had proved in war that we are fighting for peace based on justice and right, and after we had proved, at the same time, that we are for peace that, just as we were heroes of war, we are also heroes of peace, and that we did not wage war for the sake of war itself but for the establishment of peace based on justice.

We are meeting here today on the land of Sinai in Al-'Arish itself. On 26 May last year, I raised the flag in the name of all Egypt here in the city of Al-'Arish. [cheers and applause] I raised the flag on that day of May in 1979. I raised it a year ago to mark the beginning of a new stage. This stage began by the will of the people when they voted in favor of the nine points in the last referendum. The first point concerned the peace treaty between us and Israel and the regaining of all our land and rights. I want to tell you that since the Camp David agreement and the subsequent Egyptian-Israeli treaty, Israel has most sincerely and honorably fulfilled and is fulfilling its commitments in the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Egypt is also fulfilling its commitments most sincerely and honorably. Moreover, we in Egypt have proved our good intentions by overcoming many obstacles and taking many shortcuts. We seek nothing but peace based on justice and good neighborliness. This has actually been proved.

This is the peak and glory of the last 9 years of achievements. The corrective revolution took place in 1971. The Soviet experts were expelled in 1972. The October war took place in 1973. The open door policy was launched in 1974. The Suez Canal was reopened in 1975. The Soviet treaty was abrogated in 1976. My initiative of visiting Jerusalem and the beginning of the era of peace based on justice took place in 1977. The Camp David agreement was concluded in 1978. The Egyptian-Israeli treaty was concluded in 1979. Our meeting today in 1980 is the peak of the most glorious achievements of the past 9 years. All these achievements are nothing compared with our meeting today on our land in the heart of Sinai, in Al-'Arish. We are meeting here as one people with one will [applause], building and elevating the building.

We met on the Red Sea last year. We are meeting on 1 May this year on the Mediterranean in the heart of Sinai and on the land of Al-'Arish. This symbolizes the territorial integrity of all Egypt, the unity of all the people of Egypt and the unity of the will of us all. I say that this meeting here itself is more splendid than all the achievements I spoke to you about.

God Almighty wills that my meeting with you on 1 May of each year should be a significant landmark of a new stage and new development in our life toward prosperity, the building of safety and security, and the building of democracy and the Egyptian man and of overcoming all the obstacles that have been accumulating. We must overcome these obstacles.

As I told you, in May 1971 after my meeting with you, the battle of the 15 May Revolution--the corrective revolution--began. Since then, our will has been liber ted. Last 26 May here in Al-'Arish signaled the complete liberation of our land. The date of the complete [Israeli] withdrawal from the remainder of Sinai has been defined in the treaty of friendship [as heard] between Egypt and Israel. The date is April 1982. [applause] This means that our land has been fully liberated [as heard]. However, up until this stage, I mean the popular class, I mean the people with limited income, the junior employees and the Egyptian workers who by their courage and free will contributed to construction and followed their armed forces into four wars. They have suffered and are suffering the problems of housing, food and high prices, services and problems of income in relations to prices.

I meet with you today so that we may begin a new phase. As I said on my return from the United States 10 days or more ago, we will begin a completely new phase within the house or in our domestic construction. I am now making preparations for this phase with all my aides, the vice president, the prime minister, all leaders in the executive and legislative authorities and all specialists and men of opinion. We will draw up a complementary plan which I will present to the Egyptian people on the day of the 15 May Revolution, that is in 2 weeks, God willing. [applause]

In my recurring meetings with you, you called for the application [of the amendment] of Law 83. [applause, cheers] As of this year we will begin the application of the first stage to remedy the effects and differences arising from Law 83.

In view of the fact that these studies might take some time, I have issued instructions that preparation of the bill must be completed by June at the latest. Until then, I have decided that all employees in the state administration, the local government departments, the public authorities, the special cadres and the public sector companies, who are in the service now and who are holding grades in the budget but did not benefit from the provisions of Law 83 and subsequent decisions, I have decided that they shall immediately receive a sum equivalent to their grade step increase for 6 months in a lump sum as a first stage to remedy these effects. [applause]

The cost of this stage will amount to 53 million pounds. This is about 23 million pounds more than the sum appropriated by the government. Some 17 million citizens will benefit from this allowance. These represent 3.5 million families of Egyptian workers employed by the state.

I want to assure you that the second stage will be applied in 1981. The 6-month allowance will be paid in a lump sum together with the wages of May. [applause]

We have begun arranging our internal affairs. However, this is not enough, because I have heard from the minister of manpower, and I know you support me completely, that any allowance or wage increase is consumed by the rising prices. For this reason, you have heard that I participated 2 days ago in establishing the National Bank for Development and the Food Security Company. I said that the National Bank for Development will hold the torch after the Bank of Egypt. The Bank of Egypt was established in 1920 amid foreign exploitation. It began to achieve economic independence for Egypt and is still doing a most splendid job in the economic field in our country. The National Bank for Development will be established for the welfare of the Egyptian men and women. In addition to this, the Food Security Company has actually been established.

As of 1 June, God willing, the Food Security Company will deliver reasonably priced staples to the locations mentioned by the manpower minister; that is, either to your place of work or your homes. You are the impoverished people.

You also heard me say that I will not allow at all after 15 May [sentence incomplete]. I will submit a draft bill to the People's Assembly concerning those who are exploiting the staples of the people. I will submit this draft bill so that it will go into effect as of 15 May. It will provide rigorous punishment, because we are in a state ruled by the supremacy of law. We are agreed that democracy, security and safety is our path, not detention camps, emergency measures or sequestrations. Our path is that of law. For this reason, I will submit a special law to the People's Assembly that will go into force as of 15 May. I will ask the People's Assembly to discuss the law for approval so that it will be enforced on 15 May. The law provides for prompt, rigorous sanctions against anyone who tampers with the people's staples, raises prices, [applause] or commits an offense against the people in applying democracy.

The 6-month allowance I mentioned will be paid tomorrow, God willing. However, I advise you to wait and not to buy anything until after 15 May. [applause] This is the first step in arranging our home affairs. The second step in the strategy that I will submit to the People's Assembly on 14 October so that it will be enforced on 15 October [As-Sadat corrects himself] on 15 May, God willing, is to further strengthen democracy with guarantees of sound democratic practice. The necessary decisions are being made.

Before the workers of Egypt and through the workers of Egypt, I say this to the entire Egyptian people: Democracy does not mean disorder. Democracy does not mean that certain people incite students or workers to sabotage the establishments of the people. It does not mean what the enemies outside Egypt and their agents inside Egypt say. I tell them that as of 15 May, there will be a stage of strengthening democracy with democracy, and with controls that give every man a place in his society under the supremacy of law.

This plan is being prepared now. In exactly 2 weeks--Wednesday after next, God willing--I will stand before the people's representatives, on their day, People's Assembly Day. My first meeting with you was on 1 May 1971, the start of the corrective revolution. The People's Assembly carried out its revolution--the corrective revolution--13 days after you, on 14 May. The assembly dismissed its speaker and 16 others who represented the centers of power. The assembly justly deserves to mark this day as the day of the victory of the will of the people in the People's Assembly, and it has become a holiday for the People's Assembly.

I am currently preparing the plan to organize the house from within. I will speak about it to our people in the People's Assembly on 14 May, God willing. I will speak about all our problems in food, prices, housing, services, democratic application, and about those who attack Egypt from outside Egypt, about the Arab situation, the international situation. I am currently preparing the necessary decisions with my assistants--with the vice president, the prime minister and all the experts in the National Democratic Party and the state. I am currently preparing the decisions which I will submit to the People's Assembly on that day so that on 15 May, God willing, we can begin a new era, exactly as we have done after each of my meetings with Egyptian workers.

We began in 1971 with the corrective revolution and what followed it. Last year we met on 1 May on the Red Sea. The most splendid achievement since that meeting is our meeting today on this land, the liberation of 80 percent of Sinai, the oil, coal and the agricultural land. What we primarily care for is Egypt's dignity, Egypt's will and Egypt's unity and independence. [applause]

Some of our brothers in the Arab world think that money is everything. Not at all. We will not sell one grain of sand in Sinai or anywhere in the country from north to south for all the billions of this world. The billions of petrodollars cannot buy our will. The billions of petrodollars cannot buy Egypt's conscience, honor and will. [applause]

They are saying now that we have concluded a separate agreement with Israel. Well, what are we doing now? We are currently engaged in a battle with Israel, although, as I have told you, Israel and Prime Minister Begin have faithfully fulfilled all their commitments under the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, just as Egypt has done. What is the need for the battle we are engaged in today? It is for the sake of the Palestinians, for the sake of the Arab cause. They have been trying to mislead the Arab people by saying that As-Sadat is speaking on behalf of the Palestinians. Not at all. Egypt has always had an Islamic and an Arab responsibility, and what I am doing today and what Egypt is doing today in this battle is to fulfill this responsibility, whether they like it or not. [applause] Egypt's responsibility today is to place the Palestinians on the start of the sound path through autonomy so they can decide their future by themselves. I am not speaking on behalf of the Palestinians, and I do not permit anyone to speak on behalf of the Palestinians at all. Only the Palestinians themselves are entitled to do this. They must speak for themselves, talk about their land, talk about their relations with Israel.

Egypt's position is clear, and I stated it in the Knesset; in the press conference in Jerusalem after my visit to the Knesset; at Camp David; while we were concluding the treaty; and while I was visiting the United States 10 days ago. I state our position today. Our position is clear--Israeli settlements on Arab territory in the West Bank and Gaza are illegitimate. [applause]

Arab Jerusalem is part of the West Bank and all changes made there are illegal. [applause]

Our position is clear. I said this at the Knesset and at Camp David and when we were concluding the treaty. I said this again when I visited the United States recently. I say it again today. There is no room for nonsense or waste of time. However, there are still some in the Arab world who, regrettably, exist by the illusion of leadership at some times, and by hatred, ignorance and plotting at others. They want to distort the position of Egypt.

For your information, I will reply to them, God willing. I announced Egypt's reply to the Arabs' decision to withdraw the Arab League from Egypt. The reply was the announcement of the establishment of the Islamic and Arab Peoples' League. If the Arabs request that the Arab League be restored again as the league of states--the league of those who plotted against Egypt, tried to starve it and attack it--then Egypt will reject their request. [applause] This was my reply to the withdrawal of the league. I will announce Egypt's decision on 14 May, God willing, to the severance of the diplomatic relations with Egypt and the attacks and slanders against it in international and other circles. [applause]

As I told you, brothers and sisters, the workers of Egypt, each of my meetings with you has always been a starting point for a new stage in the history of Egypt--its building and achievements.

U.S. REPORTEDLY SUBMITS NEW PROPOSALS AT AUTONOMY TALKS

NC011825 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1748 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Herzliyya, 1 May--Sources of the U.S. delegation have told MENA that the meetings which were held by Mr Sol Linowitz today--both the bilateral and the tripartite meetings--with Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and Dr Yosef Burg, head of the Israeli delegation to the autonomy discussions, were useful.

These sources added that at today's 6-hour meetings, Mr Sol Linowitz submitted to the two sides new proposals aimed at narrowing the gap between the Egyptian and Israeli positions on the powers and jurisdictions of the Palestinian autonomous government.

Sources of the American delegation noted that the subject of security was also discussed at the tripartite meeting held by the heads of the three delegations.

EGYPT DELEGATION STRESSES SECURITY ISSUE AT AUTONOMY TALKS

NC012146 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2127 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Herzliyya, 1 May--MENA has learned that during its negotiations with Israel today, the Egyptian delegation emphasized the question of security and asked Israel to spell out its concept of security, define all the related topics and discuss these topics within the framework of the Camp David agreement on the grounds that the agreement dealt with the question of security in detail.

MENA has learned that Prime Minister and head of the Egyptian delegation Dr Mustafa Khalil projected Egypt's views on the question of security as follows:

1. There is a need for an accurate definition of the security requirements for all parties, drafted in accordance with the foundations and provisions of the Camp David agreements.

2. The Israeli forces in the West Bank and the [Gaza] sector should withdraw to specified security points.

3. There should be joint patrols to insure border security between the West Bank and Israel.

4. A strong Palestinian police force should be created. The building of new settlements and the expansion of the existing settlements should be suspended, and negotiations should be held regarding the present settlements.

Palestinian Autonomy Stance

NC011917 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] The Arab Republic of Egypt has very clearly stated its position on all points currently under discussion in Herzliyya within the context of the provisions and principles of Camp David. A responsible source in the Egyptian delegation has stated that Egypt's position can be summed up as follows:

1. The inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza shall exercise full autonomy which, according to the principles of international law, gives the autonomy authorities legislative, executive and judicial powers.

Praise be to God, the land is ours, the will is ours and the decision is ours. God Almighty, be He praised, is with us. [cheers] Today we are working for domestic construction, and we will continue to do so. As I have told you, I will elaborate on our Arab line, which I previously announced, on 14 May. I will announce our decision on the severance of relations. This is one battle. However, the main battle will be an internal battle beginning 15 May. It will be the battle of construction, prices and prosperity. In this battle, each person will pay his dues to the state. This is a battle to portray the people, united in their will, sitting together to chart their future by their own volition and full freedom and mobilizing all they possess in their land and under their skies.

I thank God that my meetings with you, oh workers of Egypt, always mark the beginning of a new stage in the history of Egypt. [cheers] We will celebrate on 14 May, God willing, after all steps have been taken. I will meet you then as usual. The new stage and the new implementation began today by our meeting with the male and female workers of Egypt, as happened 9 years ago when I assumed office. The implementation will begin on 15 May, God willing.

Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters, the workers of Egypt: I call upon you to work and sweat in the new stage. I call upon you to endure and create, build and reconstruct. Egypt's wealth is abundant and it is most benevolent. The land of Egypt--our land--is kind. The Nile of Egypt is passion, fraternity, warmth, love and clarity.

Sons and daughters, the workers of Egypt: Set an example for your people. Harmonize, do not separate; unite, do not scatter. Act upon the word "love" for love is a medicine. Share the blessings, for denial is the worst affliction. "Our Lord, let not our hearts deviate now after thou has guided us, but grant us mercy from thine own presence for thou art the grantor." [Koran verse] God's peace and blessing be with you.

2. The freely elected Palestinian autonomy authorities shall consist of an adequate number of elected representatives according to the requirements of full autonomy.

3. An agreement to stop the building or expansion of settlements will be discussed.

4. The issue of the existing settlements and the question of the Israelis living in the West Bank and Gaza will be discussed during the negotiations.

5. Since east Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank, the inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem should participate in the elections of autonomy authorities.

6. The legitimate security considerations for all parties, including Israel and the Palestinian people, shall receive the necessary attention in accordance with the principles of the Camp David agreements framework.

7. The autonomy authorities shall exercise their powers during the transitional period which shall end with a definition of the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza sector and with a recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and just demands.

Khalil Banquet Speech

NC020715 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 2 May 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has stated that our mission is not easy. We are trying to establish comprehensive peace in the area. We know the security requirements of all the parties participating in the talks. He said that Egypt is acting to expound its cause and defend a principle, realizing the facts about the security requirements of all parties. Dr. Khalil said this is a speech he made at a banquet held by head of the Israeli delegation Yosef Burg in honor of the Egyptian and U.S. delegations.

Dr Khalil added that the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel is the beginning of a solution and a cornerstone for the establishment of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. He said that peace can only be achieved by solving the Palestinian problem.

Dr Khalil said: We are concerned with making the Camp David agreement succeed. He said that the Egyptian delegation came [to Israel] in this spirit. The relations that have been established with Israel permit us to rely on ourselves and to hafe a confident outlook on the future.

ISRAELI MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES CAIRO 1 MAY

NC012126 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] Cairo, 1 May--Brig Gen Dov Si'on, head of the Israeli side in the Egyptian-Israeli Joint Military Committee, and the delegation accompanying him left Cairo for Tel Aviv this evening after attending the committee's 2-day meetings.

Commodore Muhsin Hamdi, head of the Egyptian side in the committee, who saw the Israeli delegation off, said that the discussions dealt with military issues related to Sinai--especially the parts that have not yet been liberated--and efforts to facilitate the travel of the inhabitants of these areas--particularly students--to Egypt.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

NC302050 Cairo MENA in English 1830 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, April 30--(MENA)--The People's Assembly (Parliament) today approved a number of constitutional amendments designed to help re-organize the state and protect the home front. The principles of the amendements had been approved by a public referendum in April last year, and the assembly's approval was the last step before the president's endorsement.

One amendment stipulates that the Egyptian regime is democratic socialism based on the alliance of the people's working forces.

The political system rests on multiple political parties. This entailed abolition of the Arab Socialist Union.

The president of the republic is elected for a six-year term, and he can be re-elected for "other terms." Opposition leader Ibrahim Shukri opposed this amendment. He said [words indistinct] the leadership of President As-Sadat. But his opposition to the amendment was a matter of party obligation.

The amendments call for the establishment of a shurah (consultative) council which gives advice on ways to preserve the principles of the July 23, 1952 and May 15, 1971 revolutions, to protect the socialist gains and fundamental principles of society, and to deepen the socialist democratic regime.

The council members are to be appointed by the president of the Republic.

The amendments also provide for the establishment of a supreme press council to safeguard the freedom of the press, check government censorship, and look after the interests of journalists.

The amendments affirmed Egypt's adherence to Islamic judicature, while Christians and Jews are subject to their own in personal status affairs.

There will be no distinction of race or religion.

BRIEFS

FRENCH AGRICULTURE MINISTER--Cairo, 30 April--French Agriculture Minister Pierre Mehaignerie arrived in Cairo tonight at the head of a delegation on a week-long visit to Egypt at the invitation of Agriculture Minister Dr Mahmud Da'ud. [Cairo MENA in Arabic 2047 GMT 30 Apr 80 NC]

AGRICULTURE DELEGATION TO SUDAN--Cairo, April 30--(MENA)--An agricultural delegation left today for Khartoum on a visit to Sudan at the beginning of a three-week tour, which also includes Somalia and Oman Sultanate. The delegation, which is under First Agriculture Undersecretary for the Fisheries Affairs Salah Zaghlul will meet with senior officials of the three states to discuss the measures of reaching contracts that allow the Egyptian ships to fish in the territorial waters of the states. [Text] Cairo MENA in English 1715 GMT 30 Apr 80 NC]

GENERAL ELECTIONS TO BE HELD 20 JUN

JN301232 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 30 April--It was announced here today that 20 June has been fixed as the date for holding general elections in Iraq. This came in a republican decree issued by President Saddam Husayn today.

The elections will be held by free, direct and secret ballot to choose the 250 members of the national assembly. Some 6 million Iraqi citizens who have reached the age of 18 will participate in the elections. Candidacy to the assembly's membership will begin next week. The names of the candidates will be announced by the information media so they can begin their electoral campaigns, which will be subsidized by the state.

The term of the elected assembly will be 4 years with two sessions each year, the first held in April and May and the second in October and December. [as received] The national assembly will propose draft laws; approve the general budget, development plans and international treaties and agreements; and debate state domestic and foreign policy.

The elections aim at completing the building of democratic institutions and developing and deepening democratic practice in Iraqi society.

GDR FIRST DEPUTY MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

JN251827 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 25 April--Erich Reim, first deputy minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building, arrived here this evening leading a delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq.

During his visit, Reim will hold talks with Iraqi agricultural officials on increasing the two countries' cooperation in the field of agricultural machinery and following up the work of the GDR companies that are contributing to development projects in Iraq.

SOVIET OFFICIALS MEET WITH TRADE DELEGATION

Economic Cooperation Agreement

JN251923 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, 25 April--Iraq and the Soviet Union signed here today the minutes on the meetings of the 10th session of the joint Iraqi-Soviet committee for economic and technical cooperation.

The minutes were signed for Iraq by Tahir Tawfiq, RCC member and minister of industry and minerals, and for the Soviet Union by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The minutes provide for expanding areas of cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union in the fields of oil, industry, irrigation and agriculture. The minutes also provide for preparing cadres and for increasing the Soviet side's participation in implementing the pan-Arab development plan's projects.

Following the signing ceremony, Tahir Tawfiq expressed his pleasure for the steps this session has achieved along the road of consolidating the relations of cooperation between the two countries.

He added: We are building socialism in Iraq confidently and efficiently and the revolution in Iraq has so far managed to achieve wide-scale achievements on the road of building socialism. He asserted that the gigantic development plan for 1980-85 will achieve large qualitative leaps.

Skachkov expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of the committee's meetings. He said: We are optimistic over the signing of these minutes which are aimed at speeding up the pace of cooperation between the two countries.

Industry Minister Meeting

JN251654 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Tahir Tawfiq, RCC member and minister of industry and minerals, met in Moscow today with Semen Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic relations. During this meeting, which was attended by the Iraqi ambassador to the Soviet Union and a number of the two delegations' experts, the two sides discussed the economic and technical cooperation relations between the two countries and areas for expansion.

BAGHDAD RADIO REPORTS ARAB CITIZENS' OPERATIONS IN IRAN

JN261715 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Arabistan--The Arab citizens continue to confront the Persian regime's forces, in order to achieve their legitimate national rights in the face of the racist Tehran government's fascist onslaught.

Reports from Arabistan today say that on 2 April, a group of Arab citizens in Jazireh-ye Salbukh attacked a group of Khomeyni guards, killing seven of them.

On the same day, one Arab struggler attacked a Khomeyni guards patrol. The attack resulted in the death of three patrol personnel and the martyrdom of the Arab struggler.

On 24 April, the Khomeyni guards patrols were attacked in the region of (Ilan), which led to the death of 15 of the guards personnel.

Reports say that on 9 April, the Arabistan youth planted a timed explosive charge in a street called Khomeyni in the city of Ahvaz, which caused the death of 3 of the Persian racists and wounded 12 others.

On 21 April, a group of Arab youth tossed a handgrenade at a Khomeyni guards river patrol in the marsh region between (Al-Jarayyah) and (As-Saybiyah). The operation critically wounded three of the patrol's personnel and destroyed the boat they were using.

Arabistan Political Groups' Statement

JN012142 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2055 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 1 May--The groups of the Arab revolution in Arabistan have affirmed that they will not throw down their arms [words indistinct] and will fight against Persian injustice inside and outside and will chase its remnants everywhere.

A statement issued by these groups--namely, the movement of the Arab Muslim People's Mujahidin, the movement of the masses in Arabistan and the political organization of the Arab people in Arabistan--said that Arabistan will not be the only battlefield but that the fight will extend to every Iranian town and village in which there are Persian racists.

The statement referred to the Iranian Embassy operation in London and said that it is a model of [words indistinct] carried out by our Arab people everyday.

The statement affirmed that the world will soon hear of operations which will not cease except after the ending of occupation and the acquisition of our legitimate rights. The statement affirmed that every establishment and representative body of the racist regime inside the country and abroad will be the scene of fedayin operations against every racist Persian who contributed to committing injustice against the Arabistan people and shed the blood of any of its sons.

The statement concluded by saying: The time of patience and waiting is over. It is now the time of a decisive solution and the coup de grace.

OIL MINISTER PRESIDES OVER IRAQI-FRENCH JOINT MEETING

Departure From Baghdad

JN261202 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0748 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 26 April--RCC member and Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim left Baghdad for Paris this morning to preside over the fourth meeting of the Iraqi-French Joint Committee for Technical and Economic Cooperation.

Oil for France

LD291306 Paris Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The Iraqi oil minister who is on a visit to France was received by the president of the republic this morning and has just confirmed what he said following his meeting with Raymond Barre yesterday; France will not have to go short as far as oil supplies are concerned. That is what the Iraqi oil minister said a few moments ago.

Meeting With French President

JN291542 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1452 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, 29 April--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing received at the Elysee Palace here today Iraqi RCC member and Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim.

In a press statement after the meeting, Tayih 'Abd al-Karim said that he had conveyed the greetings of President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi Government and people to President Giscard d'Estaing and the French people and government.

He added that the meeting was a precious chance to exchange views on issues that concern French-Iraqi relations in particular, and the political issues in the Arab region as well as other world issues.

He pointed out that the meetings of the Iraqi-French Joint Committee for Technical and Economic Cooperation aim at developing the scope of cooperation between Iraq and France and at expanding the volume of trade between them.

He added that in the coming years, the world will face a recession in the world market but that, in view of the two countries' friendship and feeling of responsibility, France will not face any problem or crisis.

The minister denied that the OPEC conference, which will be held soon, will discuss the issue of prices. He said that it will discuss the topic of drawing up a strategy for OPEC's future work and that the subject of prices will be discussed in Algiers in June. He added that Iraq is against a hike in prices and that its stand in OPEC is a moderate one. He said: In light of the rates of inflation that are exported to us, Iraq is for amending prices periodically with a gradual increase which takes into consideration the situation of the world economy and which gives the consuming states a chance to adapt their economies.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH ROMANIAN DELEGATION

Taha Ramadan Meeting

JN271228 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Apr--RCC member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan met here today with Ion Nicolae, Romanian first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed ways to develop and increase bilateral cooperation in the economic, commercial and technical fields.

Trade Minister Meeting

JN271459 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Apr--RCC member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali met here today with Ion Nicolae, Romanian first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. During the meeting, the two sides discussed ways of strengthening economic and commercial bilateral cooperation.

Romanian Trade Official Leaves

JN291005 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0835 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 29 April--Ion Nicolae, Romanian first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, left for home today following a 1-week visit to Iraq. The Romanian official said that, during the visit, he held talks with Iraqi officials on the expansion of trade exchange and furtherance of economic relations between Iraq and Romania. He added that the meeting of the joint committee for economic, trade and technical cooperation between the two countries has been set for the middle of May. The meeting will be held in the Romanian capital.

IRAQ, SEYCHELLES ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT 30 APR

JN301602 Baghdad INA in English 1145 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 30 April, (INA)--Iraq and Seychelles vigorously condemned the racist-Zionist aggression against the Arab people, stressing that a just and durable peace could not be achieved without the full and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist forces from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

In a joint communique issued here today at the conclusion of a 4-day official visit to Iraq by Seychelles President France Albert Rene, the two countries affirmed that such a peace won't be achieved unless after the Palestinian Arab people regain their full rights on their territory and homeland, Palestine.

The joint communique specially stressed the significance of establishment of an independent sovereign state by the Palestinian people of the entire Palestinian soil under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The two sides recalled the United Nations General Assembly resolution considering Zionism to a form of racism and racial discrimination. They were in agreement that fighting racial discrimination and apartheid in their various forms and their elimination are the responsibility of all peoples and states.

They condemned the Zionist aggression on South Lebanon which constitutes part of an imperialist manoeuvre aimed at liquidating the Palestinian resistence and violates the sovereignty of Lebanon and its territorial integrity.

They vigorously condemned the Camp David accords and the capitulated treaty between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity with the participation of U.S.A.

"This treaty constitutes a conspiracy to liquidate the right of the Palestinian Arab people and is an attempt to disunite Arab ranks and keep Arab territories under Zionist occupation," the communique affirmed.

Iraq and Seychelles stressed that preserving security and stability in Arab Gulf region is the sole responsibility of that region without any foreign intervention.

They also stressed support for making the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions a zone of peace free from foreign influence and bases, in the interest of the states and the peoples of the area and world peace and security.

The two sides expressed concern towards the negative development of international relations and the tension among the big powers and between the two super-powers which "serves as a warning of the possibility of the return of cold war policy and sharp conflict among blocs."

The communique said that this threatens to unleash a world war or wars by proxy which will impair the sovereignty and independence of peoples.

Iraq and Seychelles expressed support for the policy of peaceful coexistence among peoples of the various parts of the world, regardless of the nature of their various social systems.

They appealed to various peoples and states including the great powers to conduct themselves with real sense of responsibility towards questions that threaten world security and peace among nations.

Concerning the situation in Afhganistan, the two sides expressed conviction that a solution to the problem must be achieved through peaceful means so as to create conditions for the withdrawal of foreign forces from that country. They stressed that the security of the country must be preserved and the will of the people respected.

The two sides lauded the resolution of the sixth summit conference of the Non-Aligned Movement that condemned the Camp David accords and the resolution of the conference that referred to the question of suspending the membership of Egypt in the movement to its coordination bureau.

They stressed that the capitulationist policy pursued by the Egyptian regime and the harm caused by that policy to the Palestinian question and the interests of the Arab nation constitute a violation of the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and its resolutions and require Egypt's membership in the movement. [sentence as received]

The Seychelles lauded the free policy pursued by the government of Iraq which stresses the adoption of an independent line and upholding of the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Seychelles highly assessed the principles and aims contained in the pan-Arab declaration announced by President Saddam Husayn of Iraq on February 8 last.

The two sides stressed their determination and adherence to the principles of Non-Aligned Movement, to enhance its role and effectiveness to establish a new international order for political and economic relations among states and peoples of the world.

The Seychelles expressed support to the proposals put forward by Iraq on many occasions, the last of which was at the sixth summit conference of the Non-Aligned Movement for developing the movement and enhancing its effectiveness in the international relations, strengthening of political and economic ties among its members, the establishment of qualitative organizations for producers with a view to freeing their wealth and national resources from monopolies and transnational companies.

The Seychelles highly assessed Iraq's initiative of putting forward a proposal for the establishment of a long-term international fund for assisting the developing states against the impacts of inflation exported to them by the industrialised states.

The joint communique stressed full support to the liberation movements in Africa and Latin America. They vigorously condemned the racial regimes in the African continent and their policies based on apartheid.

The called for common action by all progressive states to end the oppression imposed on the people of South Africa and Namibia by the racial and illegal regimes in South Africa.

Seychelles highly assessed the progressive achievement of Iraq under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn and the guidance of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party in various fields aimed at achieving socialist transformations and consolidating the independence of the country.

Iraq assessed the course pursued by Seychelles in the development of its national economy and achieving social transformations under the leadership of President France Albert Rene.

The Communique, in conclusion said that President Rene extended an official invitation to President Husayn to visit Seychelles and the invitation was accepted, and its date will be fixed later.

JORDAN, PLO STOP AID TO WEST BANK TOWNS ON ISRAELI POWER GRID

TA301803 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Jordan and the PLO are stopping aid to the West Bank Arab towns who are linked to the Israeli electrical power grid and have decided to take punitive measures against them. This was reported by Amman radio this evening.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari has learned from East Jerusalem sources that this measure is mainly aimed at the National Guidance Committee, since some of the municipalities whose mayors are members of this committee are connected to Israel's electricity grid. Behind the scenes Jordan has long been pressuring the West Bank towns not to link up with the Israeli network, but this is the first time that it has taken public action.

SOVIET EDUCATION OFFICIAL DEPARTS 29 APR

JN290719 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 29 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni received in his office yesterday the Soviet education delegation currently visiting Jordan headed by Nikolay Yegorov, deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education. The discussion at the meeting, which was attended by the Soviet ambassador in Amman and several Education Ministry officials, dealt with education and social topics.

The Soviet education delegation left Amman yesterday following an 8-day visit to Jordan during which it held talks with Education Ministry officials on cultural and education cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the fields of vocational training and scholarships.

MINISTER AL-QASIM LEADS ARAB DELEGATION ON AFRICAN TOUR

JN301255 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Marwan al-Qasim left Amman today, leading an Arab delegation that will make an African tour to explain the Arab viewpoint on ways to establish just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Mr al-Qasim said that the tour is implementation of the resolutions of the 10th Arab summit conference held in Tunis, to give a clear and complete picture of the Arab political stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict. He said that this is the first tour of the delegation, which includes representatives from Kuwait and Sudan. The delegation's tour will include Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Nigeria and Ghana. Before the end of 1980, the delegation will make a similar tour of several Far East countries, New Zealand, Australia and several other countries.

JORDANIAN-IRAQI TALKS BEGIN IN AMMAN 30 APR

JN301254 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The Jordanian-Iraqi talks began in the guest palace this afternoon. The Jordanian side was led by acting Prime Minister and Agriculture Minister Dr Qasim ar-Rimawi, while the Iraqi side was headed by RCC member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan. At today's meeting, the results of the talks held between the Jordanian and Iraqi sides over the past 2 days in the National Planning Council were reviewed. The discussions also dealt with relations between the two fraternal countries in the fields of economic, cultural, technological, transport and water cooperation, as well as with several topics in education, industry and trade.

KING HUSAYN RETURNS FROM UAE, MAKES STATEMENT

JN301943 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn has returned home. His majesty arrived in Aqabah from Abu Dhabi this evening following a 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

In a statement to the press correspondents, Prime Minister Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf said that the visit was for the purpose of consultation between His Majesty King Husayn and His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and His Majesty King Husayn and His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

The prime minister added that the purpose of the visit was also to coordinate stands and to analyze the Arab and international situation, which is part of the subject of Jordanian contacts with the fraternal Arab states in order to unite the Arab stand and confront challenges, given the circumstances, through which the region and Arab homeland are passing.

His excellency stated that viewpoints converged with Saudi Arabia and the UAE, which all proceed from the same pan-Arab foundations, and that a spirit of fraternity and complete cooperation prevailed during the talks.

In Abu Dhabi this evening, His Majesty King Husayn met with several members of the Jordanian community in the UAE. His majesty affirmed to them his pride in the efforts they are exerting, thus contributing to building the UAE and achieving its progress.

His majesty pointed out that Jordan is carrying out the responsibilities it is shouldering and is playing an important role in defending Arab rights and cooperating with the Arab states in order to achieve pan-Arab aspirations.

His excellency the prime minister affirmed to the members of the Jordanian community in the UAE that Jordan feels Palestine's pains and emotions and considers itself foremost among the Arab states which are working to bolster the legitimate Palestinian rights and Arab aspirations.

PRIME MINISTER ON KING'S UPCOMING VISIT TO USSR, ARAB STATES

JN011205 Doha QNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Sharjah, 1 May--Jordanian Prime Minister Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf has said that King Husayn will soon visit several Arab states, to complement his visit to Saudi Arabia and the UAE that he concluded yesterday, in order to unify Arab stands on current issues.

In a statement to the Sharjah newspaper AL-KHALIJ published today, Sharaf said that the King's visit to Riyadh and Abu Dhabi falls within the framework of an Arab plan to unify Arab action in facing the current situation.

The Jordanian prime minister mentioned that King Husayn will visit the USSR soon, pointing out the possibility of arming the Jordanian Army from the Soviet Union.

Ash-Sharif Sharaf asserted the importance of keeping the area free of international conflict. He said that his country is against any intervention in the domestic affairs of any state, referring to the current conflict between Iraq and Iran.

The Jordanian prime minister asserted that the Baghdad summit resolutions are the only framework from which the Arabs should now proceed.

BEIRUT DAILY INTERVIEWS ENVOY ON IRISH UN FORCES ROLE

NC290930 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 28 Apr 80 pp 19-23

[Interview granted by Irish Ambassador Gearoid O'Clerigh to Lydia Georgi in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpts] The Irish ambassador in Lebanon, Gearoid O'Clerigh has called on all parties which have been opposing the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to "realize that a new threshold has now been crossed and that UNIFIL means business when it comes to accomplishing the mission entrusted to it by the highest organ of the world community."

Talking to MONDAY MORNING 24 hours after the Security Council passed its latest resolution (467) on south Lebanon, Ambassador O'Clerigh stressed that the resolution "enables UNIFIL to carry out its mandate and to exercise legitimate self-defense, no matter who should try to interfere with it."

UNIFIL, he added, "must oppose encroachments into its area of operations, and its area of operations will have to be enlarged--to include the southern border strip now controlled by the Israeli-backed militias of renegade Major Sa'd Haddad.

Ambassador O'Clerigh summarily dismissed Israeli denials of responsibility for the actions of Sa'd Haddad and his men, who two weeks ago abducted and murdered two Irish soldiers.

"The former Irish minister of defense, Mr Robert Molloy, saw the Israeli Minister for Defense, Mr 'Ezer Weizman on 12 October, 1979," he recalled. "On his return to Dublin, Mr Molloy told the journalists that Mr Weizman had acknowledged responsibility for the acts of Major Haddad and his forces. So that is the Irish Government's position..."

"It is possible," he added, "that Sa'd Haddad and his forces lack discipline, but if that is true, it is no excuse... Those who are responsible for Major Haddad, and Major Haddad himself, who is responsible for all those under his control, cannot say 'We've built up these people and now they are out of our control and we can do nothing about them.' That is to build a Frankenstein and to lack the moral courage to be responsible for the clear and natural results of one's own actions. That is unacceptable."

[Question] Do you think the fact that the council resolution singled out Israel for criticism represents a major shift in the situation, since it defines the real dimensions of the south Lebanese crisis?

[Answer] I think that my prime minister, our taoiseach [Irish word for prime minister], Mr Haughey, has written a very strongly worded letter to President Carter in which he clearly stated the responsibility of Israel for the action taken against Irish troops--the murder of two Irish soldiers recently by members of Major Haddad's militia.

I think that if you look at the resolution, it also opposes any action which might be taken by any party. I don't think that it is an anti-Israeli resolution or a resolution against those controlled by Israel. But I think that it requires all parties, including Israel, to do their duty.

[Question] In the event that Israel does not respond to Ireland's clear demand that Haddad be brought under control, do you expect any kind of EEC action against Israel? And do you believe the situation in the south can influence the West European attitude toward Israel in the overall Mideastern issue?

[Answer] I cannot state what specifically will happen, but if Israel should appear to be harassing UNIFIL deliberately and acting against the United Nations, that would have an enormous effect on public opinion in Western Europe, and it would not be to Israel's advantage. However, I don't want to go into hypothetical areas.

[Question] Do you believe Israel's claims that it cannot control Sa'd Haddad and has only a limited influence over him?

[Answer] It is quite possible that Sa'd Haddad and his forces lack discipline, but if that is true, it is no excuse. There used to be a case when I was studying law, an English case of the 19th century called "Ryland versus Fletcher." And this case was that if any dangerous thing escaped from one's possession, such as water on a high hill or a tiger in a circus or whatever, that the owner was still responsible.

Those who are responsible for Major Haddad, and Major Haddad himself, who is responsible for his soldiers and for the militia and all those under his control, cannot say, "we've built up these people, but now they are out of our control and we can do nothing about them." That is to build a Frankenstein and to lack the moral courage to be responsible for the clear and natural results of one's own actions. That is unacceptable.

[Question] What is your response to Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's statement that "those who sent the UN troops into Lebanon knew the risks they were running"?

[Answer] Every soldier coming on an active mission, even when it is a peace mission, knows that his life is in danger. He comes in that full knowledge. There is an honor in the tragedy of a soldier being shot in battle.

But soldiers being taken prisoner and then murdered in cold blood like animals is not within the norms of active service; it is not within the norms of civilized behavior, even in wartime.

I should hope that the Israeli authorities, who are responsible for Major Haddad and for his militia, are not trying to pretend now that such murder is part of the normal risks of peace-keeping.

[Question] What is the significance of this week's pullout of four Irish units from positions inside Haddad's enclave and their replacement by troops from other nations? Does it mean that the Irish will try to keep a low profile until the situation in south Lebanon is somewhat defused?

[Answer] I think that is an internal UNIFIL matter, that it does represent the Irish concentrating themselves within their present area of operations as of now. It doesn't represent any tendency for the Irish to withdraw. And what will be the future orders of UNIFIL to the Irish or any other contingent about taking other positions is a matter for UNIFIL itself.

[Question] So it has no political significance?

[Answer] Well, I'm saying that it is a practical decision on the ground within UNIFIL. Does it have a political significance? Of course there's a political significance to UN troops being harassed in their effort to fulfill their duty. And this is not just about Irish troops. I'm thinking about the unarmed UN observers who should be out in a number of these places and who have been harassed and prevented from carrying out their mandate.

[Question] So the withdrawal is a direct result of the harassment?

[Answer] I would think so, but that's my own belief. However, it is a fact that the Irish troops must act as one contingent within UNIFIL and they must be prepared to leave any area if their high command tells them to do so--to exchange it with other troops of UNIFIL for instance. That is operational, an act by UNIFIL itself.

But to say it has a political significance... everything there has a political significance. The secretary-general made a statement on that which I would like to quote. It was a report that the secretary-general made towards the latter part of 1979, and in it he said that the UN work that UNIFIL is performing is "an absolutely essential task of conflict--control in one of the most sensitive and explosive parts of the world." Those are the words of the secretary-general, who chooses his words very carefully and very responsibly. He said the work of UNIFIL was "an absolutely essential task." Now, I can't say any more than that. Obviously, those words are very grave and very serious, and I repeat that those who are lost in the midst of feudalism should wake up and realize that this is the twentieth century.

[Question] Whom exactly are you accusing of feudalism?

[Answer] Major Haddad in particular.

[Question] And his supporters in Beirut?

[Answer] People, any people who think that they can live and act as if their actions had no worldwide consequences.

It is very foolish, and it is trying to go into an atavistic era, to go back in time to an age which no longer exists.

IRISH UN CONTINGENT'S OBJECTIVITY HIT BY LEBANESE PAPER

NC301024 Paris AFP in English 1007 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Beirut, April 30 (AFP)--Ireland has "disqualified" itself from membership of the United Nations peacekeeping force in Lebanon by the "impulsive and vindictive attitude of the contingent and the Irish Government", a Lebanese conservative daily wrote today. LE REVEIL, close to the Conservative-Phalangist Party, added that as Dublin had recognised the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Ireland was now "a Palestinian ally" and the "tool of Palestinian implantation in south Lebanon."

The aggressive editorial coincided with increasing tension in south Lebanon, with Christian-Conservative militia commander Sa'd Haddad threatening Irish UN troops and a new blockade of peacekeeping force headquarters at An-Naqqurah.

In defence of Major Haddad LE REVEIL wrote that in opposing "a Lebanese officer who has eliminated all Fedayeen from his territory and is eager for the re-establishment of effective authority", the UN force was frustrating its own mission.

HADDAD WARNS UNIFIL COUNTRIES NOT TO SIDE WITH IRELAND

NC020735 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 2 May 80

["Text" of undated statement sent by Maj Sa'd Haddad to the UNIFIL countries--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] We the signatories, people and soldiers of Free Lebanon, appeal to the UNIFIL countries not to follow Ireland and to handle the Lebanese question with sound reason and logic.

We are aware that our relations with most UNIFIL contingents have been good. An objective look at the list of UNIFIL victims in southern Lebanon shows clearly who is the real enemy of the UNIFIL.

We must draw your attention to an important matter in which we hope you will show due interest. Ireland, which is calling on you to accuse Free Lebanon, did not call on you to do so when Fijian, French and Norwegian soldiers were killed by Palestinian saboteurs and their leftist allies.

We assure you that if you follow Ireland's example, you will endanger the UNIFIL presence. The Irish position cannot be an example. The Dublin meeting must tackle only Irish problems.

We invite you to visit Free Lebanon on a factfinding mission to see for yourselves the facts of the situation. We promise to cooperate with you completely and with all representatives of your countries without discrimination or other considerations.

VOL REPORTS CALM IN BEIRUT, TENSION IN SOUTH

NC300655 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Noticeable calm prevails in Beirut, where it was only disturbed by intermittent sniper fire from the armed positions in the western sector. No explosions were reported during the last 24 hours.

A state of caution prevails in south Lebanon, particularly between the UN and Major Haddad's forces. The UN Forces were observed reinforcing their defensive positions, particularly in the central and western sectors.

Israeli warships were seen cruising in the waters close to Tyre and other areas. Throughout the night, Israeli planes flew over several armed Palestinian positions.

TISHRIN COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN SUDAN, NUMAYRI REGIME

JN020716 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 2 May 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on President Numayri's regime in Sudan and on the so-called national reconciliation, the newspaper TISHRIN says: Popular opposition to Numayri's regime is being intensified at a time when the toiling masses are experiencing hardships arising from the chronic and strangling economic crisis. The impact of this crisis has extended so as to encompass the Sudanese capitalists, the petit bourgeois and other toiling classes. This is quite evident in the large balance of payments deficit.

This situation has had an adverse effect on the popular movement, and has caused intensified strikes recently. The regime's organs are attempting to contain and silence this popular surge by launching wide-scale, organized campaigns of arrest. The Sudanese progressive and democratic movement has defined its stand on developments in Sudan. This movement considers its differences with the regime to be vital and notes that genuine national reconciliation necessarily requires a transitional period, during which all causes of the economic crisis must be eradicated. This trend, however, was rejected by the regime which views its party as a political tool.

To support its call for national reconciliation, the regime has advocated that the political forces be amalagmated with the SSU [Sudanese Socialist Union]. This proposal is totally rejected by the opposition, which stressed that a principled dialogue should be devoted to handling primary issues.

Given the rejection of its principles by the regime, the opposition has proposed alternatives, namely Numayri's overthrow. TISHRIN asks: How long can this regime last? It adds that reports from Sudan indicate that the wind of the revolution and its changes has begun to blow on Sudan.

AS-SA'IQAH ORGANIZATION CONDEMNS CAMPAIGNS AGAINST PDRY

JN272141 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The As-Sa'iqah organization has expressed denunciation of the campaigns sowing intrigue and casting doubts that have been launched by some information organs in interpreting the change that has taken place in the PDRY.

In a cable sent by Comrade 'Isam al-Qadi, secretary general of the organization, to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party and Supreme People's Council Presidium chairman, the organization said that these campaigns waged against the Arab people in Yemen are part of the campaign launched by U.S. imperialism to sabotage the achievements of the 14 October revolution and come within the framework of the campaign waged against the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front states, in order to impose U.S. hegemony over the Arab region.

PRESIDENT, PREMIER RECEIVE FORMER JORDANIAN PREMIER

JN281952 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] At 1415 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received former Jordanian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Mun'im ar-Rifa'i on the occasion of his visit to Syria. The discussion dealt with the situation in the Arab arena and the hostile schemes that the Arab nation is facing.

At 1600 today, Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm also received the former Jordanian premier. Discussions centered on the current situation in the area, the circumstances surrounding the Arab cause, the fraternal relations between the Jordanian and Syrian people and ways of strengthening them in all fields.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM JORDANIAN CP

JN301914 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 Apr 80

["Text" of cable of congratulations to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad from the Central Committee of the Jordanian Communist Party on the occasion of the Syrian Evacuation Day anniversary--date not given]

[Text] The Jordanian Communist Party Central Committee is pleased to extend to you and to the fraternal Syrian people warm greetings on the commemoration of the anniversary of the evacuation from your dear struggling country, the day of national independence and the beginning of the march along the path of social progress.

This glorious historic occasion coincides with a critical and dangerous stage, the result of the activities and actions of the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces. These actions all aim at imposing capitulation and subservience on the Arab countries and their nationalist liberation movement and at liquidating the cause of the Palestinian people's rights, particularly when viewed in light of the Camp David accords between Carter, As-Sadat and Begin.

Syria was and is still playing a leading role in the confrontation against the capitulatory agreements, the isolation of these agreements' advocates, the building of an Arab front struggling against the imperialist-Zionist designs and the maintenance of loyalty to the principle of Arab-Soviet friendship, which is founded on the bases of integrity, right, justice, peace, resistance to imperialism and aggression and the welfare of peoples.

Because of this important role being carried out by Syria, it has been subjected to intensive plotting and onslaughts prepared by the hostile circles. The worst of these onslaughts is the instigation, under the pretext of remedying the situation, of local reactionary elements, exploiters and advocates of rash sectarianism to carry out sabotage, create disorder and assassinate qualified elements and scientific, military and political cadres, even honorable men of religion. What exposes the evil intensions and aims of the murderers and criminals is their assassination of some of the Soviet experts who are putting forth efforts to further support Syria's steadfastness in the face of the Israeli aggression and occupation, which is backed by the U.S. imperialists.

It is not a secret that these agent sides, who hide under the mask of religion, are also active in the occupied territories with the backing of the force of the Arab petro-dollar. Their aim is to destroy the national powers, elements and organizations which are acting against the occupation, as happened recently in Jerusalem, Gaza and other places.

Like all honest citizens in Jordan, we are worried over and disgusted at these conspiracies and sabotage and those encouraging such actions. However, we are confident that all intrigues will turn against those who trigger them and that they will be defeated because of your steadfastness, determination, the support of all sectors and powers of the Syrian people and the entrenchment of popular democracy; because of your support for and solidarity with all nationalist and progressive powers in the Arab countries and the support of the powers of peace, liberation, progress and socialism led by the Soviet Union and because you are right.

ALGERIA

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON SOCIAL, ECONOMIC OPTIONS

LD011157 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 7 Apr 80 p 1

[APS reports: "Socialism Can Only Be Preserved by the Practice of Democracy"]

[Text] Algiers--The main outlines of the next 5-year plan and the priorities to which the political leadership gives particular attention in order to insure all-embracing and harmonious development in the country formed the subject of an interview with President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and party secretary general, granted to the Qatari magazine ARAB ECONOMICS, which is published in London.

Other questions raised by journalist Fu'ad Matar related to the measures taken on the social plane with a view to examining some mistakes and remedying them in the context of the socialist path.

Question: What basis was used for the review of the organization of economic enterprises' structures and working methods? What was the reason for this review?

Answer: We are making a full and detailed evaluation of our experience. Our aim is to achieve better control over our capabilities with a view to improving management and increasing production and productivity. This is the basic guarantee for safeguarding the citizen's purchasing power. In this context it is only natural that we concentrate on the citizen's daily needs.

The first phase was devoted to building a national economy which would form a basis for developing the country and for education and training... In the present phase we are paying greater attention to sectors which did not enjoy priority treatment. These sectors include housing, water resources, agricultural development and cultural revival. The ultimate goal is to insure an all-embracing and harmonious development. [answer ends]

In reply to a question on the nonexploitative private sector and on the importance of its place in national development, President Chadli Bendjedid stressed the need to maintain this sector as an ally of the revolution taking part in the country's development and satisfying the citizens' needs. In this connection the head of state said: "We encourage the private sector and have no intention of eliminating it because it is vital. Quite the reverse: We must help and protect it so that it does not become an exploitative sector and hence conflict with its status as an ally of the revolution and the people."

Question: What are the main outlines of the 5-year plan which will soon come into effect? How do you view Algeria after the implementation of this plan?

Answer: The main outlines of the 5-year plan are aimed at completing the development of those sectors which did not enjoy priority status and paying more attention to the social aspect, improving the citizen's living standards without, however, affecting the continuation of activity in the industrial sphere or hindering this activity. [answer ends]

After reviewing the important states in Algeria's development, the head of state explained the concept of social justice to the Qatari magazine. He indicated in particular that for us social justice means opportunities for all citizens to benefit from the national wealth through their work and their production. It is also the expression of practical equality among citizens so that the only difference between them lies in the effort they make.

Question: Do you not think that correcting mistakes and the revision process could mean that the socialist option ceases to be socialist and could even lead to a form of liberalism?

Answer: In Algeria socialism is the people's choice. This was fully demonstrated by the popular democratic debates on the national charter which was unanimously adopted by our people. Rigid ideology, bureaucracy and fear of criticism are all factors which could destroy socialism. Moreover, it is only possible to preserve socialism by the practice of democracy which aims to safeguard the real interests of the masses.

In a revolution which does not revise its path and correct its mistakes and which rejects self-criticism is a revolution out of control. Therefore, it cannot build a socialist society. Therefore for us, the socialist path is a mass democratic option. Hence it is up to the political leadership to see that the people's will is respected. That is the pledge which I made to the party congress and to the people. [answer ends]

In conclusion the president of the republic and party secretary general said: "My only wish is that, with God's help, I might keep the pledge which I made to follow the path laid down by our people in the national charter."

ASH-SHA'B DEFENDS LINKING GAS, OIL PRICES

LD281221 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 22 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Just Principle"]

[Excerpts] The adjustment of natural gas prices is a current topic in the field of energy not only for Algeria but also for all the countries exporting this important source of thermal energy. The Ministry of Energy is currently holding contacts and conducting negotiations with its most important partners with a view to reaching an agreement on the new price.

Algeria's demand is not an innovation that calls for mobilizing the propaganda machinery so as to distort it or attempt to dissuade Algeria from it. Other countries like Mexico, Canada, Indonesia and Abu Dhabi have already made such demand. Both the United States and Japan were convinced of the principle of linking the price of gas to the price of crude oil and have concluded agreements with these countries on the basis of this principle.

It is observed that as Algeria is seeking to put this just principle into effect, it received two different responses from its two most important partners, the United States and France. The first party is showing serious intent to open negotiations in order to reach an agreement satisfactory to both sides in the early future. The presence of the U.S. under secretary of state in this connection is an evidence of such intention regardless of what the outcome of negotiations may be.

As for the French client, it appears that he is preferring a different method about which the least that can be said is that it proved to be futile in previous similar situations. The French client has sought to "heat up" the preliminary contacts through a propaganda campaign aimed at showing Algeria's just demand as a threat to French interests, thus giving the opportunity to some papers, known for their lasting enmity toward Algeria, to spread their venom in various directions.

Obviously Algeria does not like this method of defending inherited interests and privileges that are wholly unjustified. It wants to exploit its exhaustible wealth for developmental activities to the greatest possible effect. Therefore, gas is playing an increasingly important role in the coming 5-year plan.

The political command will not give up defending the people's wealth and seeking to fix the right price for it even if this should lead to new confrontations and sacrifices.

TUNISIA

REPORT ON ECONOMIC TALKS WITH GDR SIGNED IN TUNIS

LD1011634 Tunis TAP in English 1432 GMT 1 May 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, May 1, TAP--Tunisia and the German Democratic Republic (G.D.R.) yesterday in Tunis signed a report on the session which dealt with economic talks between the two countries. The signing of the report followed the talks the East German delegation, led by the director general for trade at the Foreign Trade Ministry, held in Tunis to prepare a meeting of the Tunisian-East German joint commission which is to be held in East Berlin in the coming months.

During their meetings, the two sides agreed on improving contacts between enterprises and businessmen of both countries in the fields of trade, agriculture, transport, communication and industry. In addition the two countries stressed the necessity of intensifying trade exchange between them.

It is worth noting that the German Democratic Republic--besides its interest in Tunisian phosphate--intends to extend its imports from Tunisia comprising a wider range of products especially cotton textiles, phosphoric acid and zinc. The German side expressed its readiness for cooperation with Tunisia to develop the country's agriculture and processing of agricultural products. The G.D.R. will be ready to create agro-chemical pilot centers for this purpose and to provide means for storing and processing of agricultural output, in particular leguminous plants and fruits. In addition the G.D.R. is going to cooperate with Tunisia in the field of cattle breeding and in the introduction of mechanization in five agricultural centers.

Regarding transport and communication, the two sides took into consideration the study of possibilities for cooperation in the field of transport by railway and water including signals and railway equipment as well as the supply of carriages. The two countries also considered the development of cooperation in industry in particular in the range of small and medium-sized enterprises.

PREPARATORY SESSION OF INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONFERENCE OPENS

LD301657 Tunis TAP in English 1358 GMT 30 Apr 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, April 30, (TAP)--The meeting of the preparatory committee of the International Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy which will be held Nov 80 in Tunis opened Tuesday in the Tunisian capital. This meeting which will be held till May 2, 1980 in the presence of representatives from several international and non-governmental bodies will examine in particular two themes namely estimate of the present energetic crisis and development of the use of new and renewable sources of energy. Mr Abdelaziz Ben Dhia, Tunisian higher education and scientific research minister who chaired the opening session, pointed out the ambiguity of the development countries' (?stand), since they consume unceasingly energy at very low prices and since certain among them accuse Third World countries of consuming much energy as if the latter were not the legitimate owners of their energy resources.

"Such stands," the minister said, "can only worsen the problem and push the world into a violent tension difficult to [word indistinct]. The solution is now, however, the one recommended by those who profited till now of the Third World riches but it lies in a loyal and [word indistinct] effort aimed at (?developing international) cooperation and at allowing man to master new sources of energy. "Priority in this field," asserted Mr Ben Dhia, "should be given to scientific and technological research in order to avoid the apocalypse announced for the 2000 [word indistinct] the one which will witness a fall of production of classical energies."

Mr Luiz Correa da Silva, UNIDO [UN Industrial Development Organization] representative pointed out on his part the complexity of the problem of energy which, he said, is the greatest challenge of this decade. He recommended the elaboration of a plan for supplying developing countries with energy and for finding alternatives to the problems of classical energy resources.

Taking the floor, Mr Mohieddine Saber, ALECSO [Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization] director general, stated in particular that ALESCO is making efforts now with a view of creating an Arab centre for new and renewable energy and is preparing the holding of a meeting, at the level of representatives of governments, which will examine the [word indistinct] of renewable energy and its complementarity with classical energy.

WESTERN SAHARA

SWAZILAND RECOGNIZES SAHARAN DEMOCRATIC ARAB REPUBLIC

AB290906 Paris AFP in English 0702 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Lagos, April 29 (AFP)--Swaziland has recognised the self-proclaimed Saharwi Arab republic announced by the POLISARIO Liberation Front four years ago at the outset of its guerrilla war for control of Western (ex-Spanish) Sahara. The front's Foreign Minister, Ibrahim Akim, said the Swazi delegation leader at the OAU economic summit here had informed him of the decision, giving 23 African states' recognition.

According to Organisation of African Unity (OAU) statutes, the approval of 26 countries is needed for OAU acceptance of POLISARIO. The OAU--with Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) the latest member--has 51 states.

SAHARAN INFORMATION MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON FIGHTING

ID292006 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Summary] A statement issued today by the Saharan Ministry of Information said that on 27 April, Saharan fighters attacked the garrison of (Abatih), situated in southern Morocco, killing 121 soldiers and wounding 75 others. The attack also resulted in the destruction of 31 military vehicles and other military equipment.

The statement also said that on 18 April, Saharan fighters used heavy artillery to shell the garrison of (Bojador) for 40 minutes. They also shelled Messeied and Tizgui on 23 April for 20 minutes. The statement added that these attacks resulted in considerable losses in men and material in the ranks of the Moroccan invading forces.

MIDEAST AUTONOMY TALKS SCHEDULE YET TO BE SET

Linowitz Conference With Burg, Khalil

TA011305 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Chief U.S. autonomy talks delegate Sol Linowitz met separately this morning with the heads of the Israeli and Egyptian delegations to the talks, Yosef Burg and Mustafa Khalil. They agreed that the current Herzliyya round of talks would proceed in small working groups until something is produced for the plenary session to consider. The U.S. and Israeli delegations want a plenary session at 1700 this afternoon, but the Egyptians have yet to agree to this.

U.S. Counterproposal Rejection

TA011324 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 1 May 8

[Text] Despite the fact that the plenary session of the autonomy talks is scheduled to begin within 2 hours, no agenda has yet been determined. The ministerial committees are discussing this issue now. Our correspondent Dan Eshel has learned that the Israeli delegation has rejected some of the U.S. counterproposals to the four-point document. Prime Minister Menahem Begin had submitted this document to President Carter during his visit in Washington.

Autonomy Talks Proceed in 'Reduced Forums'

TA011542 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi reports from the Accadia Hotel in Herzliyya:

['Abadi] Ambassador Linowitz is now in the midst of an energetic tennis game in the Accadia Hotel courts--an appropriate expression to the atmosphere of the talks being held here. A most relaxed atmosphere. There are no indications of the beginning of exhausting marathon talks as it was previously envisaged.

Nevertheless, contacts are being held here meanwhile on two spheres. The delegation chairmen--Burg, Khalil and Linowitz--conferred in various forums today and discussed the four points included in the Israeli document Begin submitted to Carter in the Washington talks. Sources in the Israeli delegation define the differences of opinion as differences in formulation. According to these sources, the heads of the delegation are pouring over acceptable formulations in the spirit of the Israeli document.

As of now it seems that the problematic paragraph in this document deals with the responsibility for security in Judaea and Samaria. Israel claims exclusive responsibility for internal and external security. Egypt and the United States have their reservations.

The second sphere is being discussed by Ministers Shmu'el Tamir and Butrus Ghali in the framework of a new committee for legal matters. The committee has formulated procedures for ministerial-level talks and for talks among the legal experts. The committee will attempt to solve the questions encountered by the working team on the authority and responsibility of the autonomy council by legal means; that is, to determine which of the military government's responsibilities will be transferred to the autonomy council. Israel intends to transfer 80 percent of the authority, whereas Egypt demands 100 percent. The disputed 20 percent is just as important as the other 80 percent.

That is how the marathon talks began, in a rather quiet manner. No date has been set for the meeting of the ministerial plenary. The Linowitz doctrine advocating meetings in more reduced forums is the decisive factor here. A festive luncheon will be held this evening. The debates may go into high gear probably next week.

Begin Denies Washington Opposition

TA011612 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] It is not true that the U.S. Government holds a negative position regarding the four Israeli points on the autonomy issue. This was stated by the prime minister upon emerging from a meeting with President Yitzhaq Navon. Menahem Begin did not elaborate upon this issue. Our correspondent Gil'ad Mishori listened to the prime minister's remarks upon leaving his meeting with the president.

[Begin Begin recording] It is not true that the U.S. Government holds a negative position regarding the four Israeli points. I cannot elaborate. [end recording]

[Mishori] The prime minister is also not prepared to comment on Arye Dultzin's remarks about the Likud leadership or on the defense minister's remarks regarding early elections. In any case, Begin says: I did not talk with the president about elections.

[Begin Begin recording] The president never speaks to me about elections. I did not mention this matter and, presumably, it did not even occur to the president to refer to the issue, which is (?exclusively) a party affair. [end recording]

[Mishori] Regarding the legal status of the settlements beyond the Green Line, Begin said that the cabinet began to discuss the subject yesterday. However, it could not conclude it. The debate will continue next Sunday.

[Begin Begin recording] I am also calling today on the hunger strikers to stop their strike. I have met with them several times. Time and again I have called on them to stop. I think that there is some sort of relation between the cabinet debate and this painful phenomenon. I am again appealing to them through you. [end recording]

[Mishori] Regarding the change of secretaries of state in the United States, the prime minister expressed his regret at Vance's resignation. Nevertheless, he continued, I have known Senator Muskie for many years. He is a friend of Israel. I believe and hope that there will be no change in Israeli-U.S. relations as a result of the change.

Further Details on Talks

TA011800 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] The Israeli autonomy ministerial team is now conferring in the Accadia Hotel in Herzliyya. This follows today's marathon talks, in different forums, between the heads of the Israeli and U.S. delegations and Dr Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs. A plenary session was supposed to be convened today, but a short while before the scheduled meeting the Israeli delegation spokesman announced that the plenary session was postponed. Dan Eshel reviews this day of negotiations from the Accadia Hotel in Herzliyya.

[Eshel] Why was the plenary session postponed? Nobody has said anything about this for the time being; at least there is no official information on this. An Egyptian delegation source said that Egypt believes that before the U.S. reservations on the 4-point document are discussed--and reference is to full discussion and conclusion of this issue--there is nothing to say to the communications media, and there is, therefore, no point in convening a plenary session.

The Americans are pleased with the postponement and the fact that no agenda for the plenum has yet been set. This enables the U.S. ambassador to continue his Rhodes-like [1949 Israeli-Egyptian armistice talks on Island of Rhodes] talks, namely, in small teams and on a tete-a-tete basis. These talks are possible only if the Americans have full freedom in choosing the issues for discussion.

An Israeli spokesman said progress has been made on the committees and the convening of the plenum is unnecessary.

A spokesman for Ambassador Linowitz has confirmed that Linowitz believes that today's talks with Minister Burg and the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs were useful. Ambassador Leonard also held meetings today with Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir and Dr Butrus Ghali.

[Announcer] Minister 'Ezer Weizman is again a member of the ministerial autonomy team. Our correspondent Arye Golan has learned that Minister Sharon asked negotiating team chairman Dr Burg to include Minister Weizman in the negotiations. And, with the approval of the prime minister, Minister Burg asked Minister Weizman to join the team. Minister Weizman is then to participate in the Herzliyya talks.

Egypt Demand For Security Committee

TA020512 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Egypt demands the establishment of a committee for security affairs as a condition for convening the plenary of the ministerial delegations to the autonomy talks. The Israeli delegation has informed Egypt that it does not agree to establishing a committee on security affairs and that as far as Israel was concerned the talks must not be conducted in the formal framework of the meetings of the ministerial plenary.

Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that at the meeting of the Israeli ministerial committee yesterday there were verbal exchanges between Minister Sharon and the committee chairman, Dr Burg. Minister Sharon said that the autonomy talks should be held only in the framework of the plenary. He demanded that the Israeli delegation ask the government for instructions on whether to continue the negotiations in the committees only. Dr Burg replied that the talks were being conducted according to the government's instructions. He added that if the Egyptians did not want to convene the plenary, unofficial discussions were possible. The heads of the delegations--Linowitz, Khalil and Burg--will confer this morning and discuss the issue. The legal committee and the chief representatives of the economic committee will also meet this morning.

Dispute on Security Committee

TA020635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 2 May 80

[Excerpt] Our correspondent Arye Golan reports from the Accadia Hotel in Herzliyya:

A committee for internal and external security of the autonomy will not be established, the Israeli delegation emphasized last night.

If this is the condition for convening the plenary, then we could give up convening it. The government instructed the Israeli ministerial committee to conduct the negotiations according to the four-point document Begin submitted to President Carter stating that the issue of internal and external security will remain Israel's exclusive responsibility. Israel is not prepared to negotiate its security problem in any committee.

The Israeli delegation is suggesting initially discussing the nature of the autonomy. After this issue has been clarified and concluded and toward the end of the negotiations, Israel will be prepared to present its positions on the security issue to the plenary of the ministerial delegations.

However, as stated, the Egyptians are demanding that the security issue be discussed first. Echoes of this dispute were included in the speech made by Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil at the festive dinner last night. I am very much aware of Israel's legitimate security needs as well as of the legitimate security needs of the other party, Khalil said.

[Begin Khalil recording--in English] I am worried and I have the deepest concern for the Israeli legitimate rights for security and, in the meantime, the legitimate rights for security of the other partner. [end recording]

Khalil added that he had told Dr Burg yesterday: If you are so concerned about the security problem, why are you not worried about the security problem with Egypt? To which Dr Burg replied: We have peace with Egypt. Then Khalil told Burg that through the comprehensive peace we will achieve security.

[Begin Khalil recording--in English] I said: If you are worried about security then why are you not worried about security with Egypt? And Dr Burg replied: Because we established peace. My answer was: It is true comprehensive peace, but security has to be established. [end recording]

Mustafa Khalil expressed his happiness at Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman's joining the talks. 'Ezer Weizman was also warmly welcomed by Chairman of the Israeli Ministerial Committee Dr Burg. Burg promised that Israel would do everything possible so that the Palestinians join the talks.

In his speech, U.S. Ambassador Sol Linowitz emphasized the need to overcome skepticism. He expressed his certainty that an agreement on the autonomy can be reached.

THOUSANDS PARTICIPATE IN TEL AVIV MAY DAY PARADE

TA011257 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Tel Aviv turned into a huge traffic jam in the last 3 hours. About 150,000 workers marched along Ibn Gvirol Street and gathered at Malkhei Yisra'el Square to listen to the Histadrut secretary general's address. Yeruham Meshel said: We are looking forward to changes and amendments since this government has shattered our economy and society. Nevertheless, it is not yet too late to install a new spirit in the nation and to rehabilitate everything. A large police force is controlling the rally.

No disruptions have been reported. The thousands of people in the Malkhei Yisra'el Square are now dancing.

WEIZMAN TO DEPART FOR EGYPT 8 MAY

TA020948 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 May 80 p 1

[By Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman will go to Egypt next Thursday in order to conclude the normalization talks with his counterpart, Gen Hasan Kamal 'Ali.

The concluding meeting was postponed for several days because of General 'Ali's illness and his extended stay in the United States.

The defense minister's adviser, Maj Gen Avraham Tamir, will go to Egypt next Monday to prepare for the meeting and formulate the conclusions.

Mr Weizman will stay in Egypt for 24 hours. At the end of this month Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, the Egyptian chief of staff, will be coming to Israel with a group of senior Egyptian officers.

AMBASSADOR 'EVRON VOICES SATISFACTION AT U.S. UNSC VETO

TA020608 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Israel's ambassador to the United States Efrayim 'Evron has expressed satisfaction at the U.S. veto of the Tunisian resolution at the Security Council. 'Evron said the U.S. veto was a reflection of the government's policy of opposition to a Palestinian state. However, 'Evron criticized an expression used by the U.S. representative regarding the political aspirations of the Palestinians. 'Evron said the Camp David agreements talk about autonomy but make no mention of political aspirations of the residents of Judaea and Samaria.

'Evron welcomed the appointment of Senator Edmund Muskie as secretary of state and pointed out his longstanding support for aid to Israel. However, he also mentioned the senator's support for supplying warplanes to Saudi Arabia.

CAPTURED TERRORIST SAYS IRISH AID PLO IN SOUTH LEBANON

TA270729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The Irish UNIFIL soldiers stationed in southern Lebanon frequently cooperate with the terrorists in the area. Until now there has been no clear evidence of such cooperation. However, a terrorist captured by the militia told our correspondent Dani Nishlis about aid and advice that the Irish soldiers supply to the terrorists.

[Begin recording] [Nishlis] The tension between the Irish soldiers and the militia forces in southern Lebanon confirms Major Haddad's fears--which he expressed 1 year ago--that the Irish would cooperate with the terrorists upon their arrival in the area. So far these have been mere suspicions; Ireland is inclined toward the PLO side--the number of terrorist bases in the area under Irish control is very large. However, there was no clear proof. Last weekend we met a terrorist captured and held prisoner by the militia soldiers. 'Isam Salam, aged 19, was a high school student. He was recruited by a communist terrorist organization into the ranks of the terrorists. He talked about the briefing prior to the operation. The Irish soldiers attending the briefing told the terrorists that, if they were caught or had any problems, they, the Irish, would come to their aid. And that was indeed the case. On the night of the operation, my commanders and the Irish got together, the captured terrorist said. Following a predetermined signal, the Irish were supposed to evacuate me in an ambulance, but I was caught before that.

Haddad has raised hell. Whoever did not understand before why General Erskine withdrew the Irish forces from this area will now be able to do so. [end recording]

UNIFIL Spokesman's Denial

TA271310 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Excerpt] [Begin recording] [Correspondent Alan Ben-'ami] Israeli and militia military sources say that some 700 terrorists are now based in UNIFIL territory. They have set up more than 40 camps and bases in the open and under UN eyes. I asked UN Spokesman Hugo Rocha if he or UNIFIL's commander, General Alex Erskine, could comment on the claims.

[Rocha] He [presumably Erskine] cannot recall anything about that. Of course, the idea that the Irish helped the terrorists is also completely false.

[Question] What about claims that approximately 700 terrorists are now established in some 40 bases in UNIFIL territory?

[Answer] Well, that is a fact of life that UNIFIL has to contend with, that the Palestinians have a presence in the enclave, in the area, because of the Cairo agreements that the Lebanese Government was forced to accept. But they are inactive. They cannot mount and they have never mounted operations against Israel from there, because if they move from those areas where they are they are immediately caught and disarmed. [end recording]

E. JERUSALEM SOURCES COMMENT ON CHANGE IN IRAQ'S POLICIES

TA301610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] East Jerusalem sources believe that the recent change in Iraqi policies and the withdrawal of its support for the rejection front have created a new alignment of forces in the Arab world, which basically marks the end of Jordanian-Syrian cooperation. A new Jordanian-Iraqi axis is forming now, an axis supported by the Muslim brothers and adopting an anticommunist position. The PLO is cooperating with this axis. Syria, the Rejection Front and the communists remained on the other side.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari notes that this development will also have an impact on the territories, because several mayors who are members of the national guidance committee have very close ties with Iraq.

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT ADDRESSES SUMMIT CLOSING SESSION

AB292000 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1735 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Address by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda to the closing session of the OAU economic summit conference in Lagos on 29 April--live]

[Excerpts] Mr President, this morning we were reminded by one of the gallant sons of Africa, Comrade President Sekou Toure, about the loss he sustained with the untimely death of late President Tolbert. I would like to emulate his example and remind this summit, which is, I think, the first one to be held ever since the loss of that gallant son of Africa, late President Agostinho Neto of Angola, that we should also observe a minute of silence in his honor. Thank you.

Mr President, you have assigned to me through your kindness the pleasant duty of having to move the vote of thanks to our host country and its illustrious leader, my brother Alhaji Shehu Shagari. In doing so, I take the opportunity to really also thank Africa, independent Africa, for what she has achieved. Before I come to thank Nigeria, therefore, allow me Mr President, to say a few words about mother Africa. President Sekou Toure this morning reminded us of the centuries of slavery, centuries of colonization. I now think we have reached a period for decolonization. During all these years, the African people were victims of oppression and suppression. We are very often told that there is instability in Africa. In the opinion of my country, in the opinion of my delegation, what is surprising is that there is so much stability in Africa today. [applause] When one thinks of the so many powerful forces at work, the forces that led to the slave trade, the forces that led to the colonization of Africa and the nationalist movements that have been responsible for freeing Africa, one wonders how it is that we have managed to do so well. In less than 20 years, we are together; every year we meet to discuss our problems and find solutions to them. These are political problems, economic problems, social and cultural problems, scientific and technological problems, defense and security problems. In the political arena we have done so well as we have heard from all the eminent African leaders who have spoken [words indistinct]. Today we have our brothers and sisters from Zimbabwe. [applause]

Today Mr Chairman, allow me to proudly praise Robert Mugabe and his colleagues. [applause] [words indistinct] Mr President, the people of Zimbabwe as Comrade (Nkala) said, barely 12 days after independence, they are here with two white brothers in their delegation. [as heard] [applause] Barely 12 days after independence, they are building a more civilized society than Ian Smith dared to think about. [applause] We are proud of what we have achieved. To us, color does not count. What counts to us is the behavior of a man. Surely, you could not find something better in this troubled and divided world than what Africa is providing today. [applause]

Now before you rule me out of order, Mr President, Mr Chairman, let me quickly read the vote of thanks. [laughter] The assembled heads of state and government of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its second extraordinary summit in Lagos, Nigeria from 28 to 29 April 1980, expresses its sincere thanks and deep gratitude to President Shehu Shagari, the people and government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria for their warm and brotherly welcome that has facilitated the expeditious and successful conduct of this extraordinary summit.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU GIVES MAY DAY ADDRESS IN ADDIS ABABA

LD011245 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1645 GMT 1 May 80

[Speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Committee, at May Day rally Revolution Square Addis Ababa--recorded]

[Excerpts] Imperialism, the enemy of the working peoples of the world, will be crushed by the united arm of the working peoples of the world. [Crowd: "Yes, will be crushed"--slogan repeated three times by Mengistu and crowd] The world will belong to the working peoples. [Crowd: "Yes, it will"--slogan repeated three times]

Ethiopian working people, peasants, members of our Revolutionary Army, revolutionary intellectuals and the entire Ethiopian broad masses: Before starting my speech, I am very pleased to welcome Comrade Almeida Bosque, member of the Political Bureau of the Cuban Communist Party and vice president of Cuba, who is on a working visit to Ethiopia and who is present among us.

It has been a long time now since the Ethiopian working people started to contribute their share in the struggle towards the humble and great objectives of the international working peoples which stems from the system itself, which they are struggling against, that is, from the characteristics of imperialism. Since peace and equality cannot reign in the world unless imperialism is completely eradicated, the united arm of the working peoples of the world is absolutely essential to achieve this great objective. The fruits of the working peoples struggle at the national level is an integral part of the achievements of the struggle of the working peoples of the world. In this regard, we must be proud of Ethiopia's contribution towards the international struggle and the victories it has won.

Since this year's May Day celebrations coincide with the launching of a campaign to eradicate illiteracy--which is a legacy of the former reactionary order--from rural Ethiopia where it is deeply entrenched, our pleasure is two-fold in celebrating International Workers Day, which is also a day for the revolutionary campaigners for literacy and the broad masses to pledge to conduct basic education and to receive the emblem of the literacy campaign, because it heralds an additional victory for our revolution.

Today--after the great sacrifice made by the progressive forces and the Ethiopian masses--some time now has past since the Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia, or COPWE, was established and started laying the ground for carrying out the great responsibility entrusted to it by the masses. It will soon start functioning officially, since the first phase of its effort is about to be completed.

Our standing policy is peaceful coexistence between peoples. In this regard, our primary task at present is to build a strong national economy so as to liberate the Ethiopian masses from backwardness and create conditions for a stable and egalitarian life. In this respect our present tasks are the formation of the workers party to provide correct and sure leadership and the strengthening of our defense capability, through socialist patriotism and the revolutionary army's affection for the motherland, so as to safeguard our revolution and the borders of the motherland.

MENGISTU GREETS PDRY LEADER ON ELECTION

LD011946 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 1 May 80

[Summary] Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam has congratulated 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on his election as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the PDRY.

ARMY, 'SECESSIONIST BANDITS' CLASH IN ASSAB AREA

LD302045 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The Revolutionary Army force stationed in Assab administrative area was accorded a warm and heroic welcome yesterday when it returned to Assab after crushing treacherous secessionist bandits who were concentrated at strategic points in the Assab administrative area and its environs, thus liberating oppressed members of the Afar nationality whom the secessionist bandits had held at gunpoint and who are now once again free to breathe the air of peace. The force mounted a search operation along the road linking Id District with Assab town, and liberated the surrounding areas. The revolutionary force, comprising members of the Detachable Mechanized Company of the 301st and 22nd Battalions, the 30th Mechanized Tank Brigade of the Central Sector Command, the Right Flank Platoon of the 1st Division, the 4.2 Mortar Company of the 302nd Mechanized Battaloon and the militant militia of the oppressed Afar nationality, set out from Id District and crushed secessionist bandits within a distance of 600kms, [as heard] thus liberating the area. [passage indistinct]

MENGISTU SEES CUBAN OFFICIAL, RECEIVES CASTRO MESSAGE

LD301914 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army, today received a special message from Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State and Ministers of Cuba, secretary general of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army of Cuba. It was delivered to him at a ceremony at the Grand Palace this afternoon by a high-level Cuban Government delegation led by Comrade Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the Cuban Council of State and member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo. The delegation led by Comrade Juan Almeida Bosque, which arrived in Addis Ababa yesterday to deliver Comrade Fidel Castro's special message, includes Comrade Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee in charge of foreign affairs; Comrade Lino Carreras Rodriguez, member of the party Central Committee, and Comrade Aramis Fuente, member of the party Central Committee and head of the Central Committee's foreign affairs department. On the occasion, Comrade Chairman Mengistu and members of the delegation exchanged views at length on topical international issues. Comrade Juan Almeida Bosque delivered the comradely greetings of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, on behalf of the Communist Party, government and broad masses of the Republic of Cuba and on his own behalf to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, the PMAC and the Ethiopian broad masses.

SOMALIA

WSLF CAPTURES TOWNS IN HARARGE PROVINCE

LD301228 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 30 Apr 80

[Text] The freedom fighters of the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] launched a bitter attack against black Abyssinian colonialist troops on 17 and 18 April at Auareh and (Afganiyo-Suyal-Ukubo), both in Hararge Province. The WSLF freed the towns of Auareh and (Afganiyo-Suyal-Ukubo) from the Addis Ababa regime and both are now in the hands of the freedom fighters. In the battle the WSLF freedom fighters killed 30 Abyssinian soldiers and captured 4 AK rifles and a large quantity of rations.

TANZANIA

NYERERE OUTLINES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, OAU RESULTS

LD011418 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili GMT 1 May 80

[Speech by Tanzanian Julius Nyerere on 1 May at Amani Stadium in Zanzibar--live]

[Excerpts] I think it would be appropriate first to brief you on what transpired at the Lagos summit. When the British, French, Italians and Portuguese were here, we knew that they were ruling us; but when they lowered their flags and left us, we believed that they then no longer ruled us. This was not so, however. Actually, you can have your own flags and your own presidents and ministers, and it is the same as having a master who owns a farm but never goes there and does not live there to supervise the farm. He has a manager to supervise it, but what the farm yields belongs wholly to the master. So it took us a long time to realize the economic problems we had, and this is why we met recently for the first time and said: We do not actually control our own economies, even after 17 years of the OAU's existence. And I think when we met we understood the problem. We did not want to produce miracles at the OAU economic summit. It would have been meaningless to go to Lagos and make pledges to one another, saying let us now begin the task of emancipating ourselves economically; but then when we go back to our respective countries, we still play the role of farm managers. So this is what we agreed on: We begin at home as the first step toward economic freedom; later we join our neighbors, and this is the second step; and finally we work on the basis of the whole continent of Africa. This is what we agreed and I wanted to let you know this.

Now let me turn to some domestic issues. [loud applause]

I want to tell you that our foundations are becoming stronger. Some fools say: They have now started to beg for food because their socialism has been sabotaged. They are the real fools, because--tell me--does the policy of socialism stop the rain? [laughter] As far as food is concerned, we had plenty last year. Under normal circumstances this country is self-sufficient as far as food production is concerned. So we should not be taken in by these fools.

Nonetheless, we do have problems and they are real ones. They are, in fact, big problems. Even those countries with stronger economies which are much richer than we are have problems which have shaken their governments. They have never bothered to build firm foundations for their economies, but we have come a long way. Even the colonialists know that today's Tanzania is not the same as the one they left behind. Our economic development is a result of the efforts of the peasants and workers of Tanzania. [applause]

And so, my brothers, we have problems and we should not delude ourselves by believing that we do not have problems. We cannot solve our economic problems without understanding them. But I know that we can handle our problems; we are human beings and not sheep. We can tackle them, and step by step we will resolve them.

I am sure that by 1 May next year, unless something extraordinary happens, our economic position will be completely different from the one we have now. [applause]

UGANDA

BUSINESSES CLOSE; GUNFIRE, TENSION REPORTED IN KAMPALA

NC021028 Paris AFP in English 1024 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Kampala, May 2 (AFP)--Gunfire erupted at dawn today in the Ugandan capital and was continuing after more than three hours, while banks, shops and the main market remained closed and soldiers turned back vehicles heading for the city centre. At least one man is known to have died in the shooting which came from Ugandan Army toops who made a pre-dawn swoop on several Kampala suburbs. In the city, offices remained empty and telephones unanswered in a tense atmosphere.

An official statement broadcast on Radio Uganda said the military operation was aimed at finding illegal arms and ammunition. It urged people to be calm and cooperate with the troops.

But the statement did not explain the shooting, which has lasted more than three hours and during which some properties are said to have been looted by soldiers. Nor did it explain why soldiers w[illegible]ning back vehicles heading for the city centre this morning.

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN-SOVIET ECONOMIC TALKS--The seven-member Soviet delegation currently on a working visit to Ethiopia has held discussions with the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Resources and other officials of the ministry. The delegation, led by Comrade Petrusha, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, also visited the Ethiopian Road Authority. [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 25 Apr 80 LD/EA]

KENYAN PRESIDENT SEES PRC ENVOY--At State House Nairobi, today President Moi said that Kenya and China share the same views on international matters. President Moi was receiving the Chinese Ambassador to Kenya, Mr Keming Yang. He said relations between China and Kenya are cordial and that he would be visiting China some time this year. President Moi further said that Kenyan and Chinese officials would soon be meeting to work out plans of cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 25 Apr 80 LD/EA]

BENIN

PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM LAGOS, COMMENTS ON SUMMIT RESULTS

AB302120 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The first OAU economic summit conference has ended. Our country's large delegation, which was led personally by President Kerekou, returned from Lagos this afternoon. President Kerekou told the press:

[Begin Kerekou recording] As we told the Beninese people on our departure from Cotonou on Sunday, 27 April 1980, the heads of state and government of the Organization of African Unity actually met in Lagos on 28 and 29 April 1980 to study the difficult economic problems facing our continent. We analyzed the continent's economic situation without any complacency; we noted that if our countries had been directly occupied, exploited and plundered by the colonial powers until the 60's, we are now compelled to admit that this shameless exploitation of our resources is still continuing. In fact, although the United Nations had prepared for the first two decades a strategy of development which planned for increased assistance by the developed nations to the Third World countries and particularly the African Countries, nothing has been done in this regard. In the agricultural sector, for example, self-sufficiency in food production is far from having been achieved. Thus, all the African countries are compelled to use a considerable part of their export revenues to import food products.

In the field of trade, the prices of the products we import and of the raw materials we export are unilaterally fixed by the developed countries for their sole benefit. This was why all the efforts made by the African states within the Group of 77 countries in order to define new bases for a more just and more equitable cooperation have been in vain because of the bad faith of our partners. This is also why all the United Nations conferences on trade and development, all the United Nations conferences on industrial development and all the conferences held within the framework of the North-South dialog failed one after the other. We also noted that as far as transport and communications are concerned, all the states of the African Continent rely on their former colonial masters. They are not yet in a position to establish direct communication between each other, even though they have common borders.

It was after a scientific analysis of all these facts that we examined and adopted a plan of action for the third decade of development of the African countries. This plan of action is henceforth called the Lagos Plan of Action. The Lagos Plan of Action aims at achieving the economic integration of all the African countries and creating an African economic community by the year 2000.

It must be noted that apart from the economic summit, the heads of state and government whose countries participated in the Lagos conference on national reconciliation in Chad, met to examine the situation prevailing in this brotherly country which has been cruelly torn apart by civil war. On this occasion, the heads of state and government were addressed by brother Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government. The participants again expressed their support of the Transitional National Union Government headed by brother Goukouni Oueddei which they consider the only legal institution of state authority. They called for a cease-fire by all the forces engaged in the fratricidal war.

BENIN, ALGERIAN POLITICAL PARTIES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

AB292200 Cotonou EHUZU in French 18 Apr 80 pp 1, 8

[Final communique issued by the Algerian National Liberation Front and the People's Revolution Party of Benin, following a visit by a delegation of the former to Benin from 12 to 17 April]

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin [PRPB] a delegation of the National Liberation Front [FLN] led by Mr Abdallah Adami, member of the Central Committee and national commissioner of the party for Beida, made a visit to the People's Republic of Benin from 12 to 17 April 1980. During this visit, the two delegations--the Algerian National Liberation Front and the People's Revolution Party of Benin--exchanged views on their respective experiences concerning political struggle.

The Algerian delegation, after listening with profound attention and interest to the words of the Beninese delegation which vividly traced the various stages of the revolutionary process underway in our country since 26 October 1972, expressed satisfaction over the setting-up of the democratic structures, which were defined as the goals of the fundamental law, particularly the election of the commissioners of the National Assembly; the presidential elections following which Comrade Matthieu Kerekou was re-elected president of the Supreme Magistrateship, that is president of the People's Republic of Benin and lastly the elections of the National Executive Council.

These achievements of the Beninese revolution will certainly contribute to the building of a new society in Benin.

The two delegations also took stock of the cooperation between the two parties and states.

As for the delegation between the two parties [as published] both delegations express satisfaction over the courageous desire of the two parties to lead their respective countries to total liberation from the yoke of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

Regarding the cooperation between the People's Republic of Benin and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, both delegations expressed their satisfaction and reaffirmed the will of their two parties to spare no efforts in order to raise the level of their cooperation, given the specific nature of the links existing between the two countries. The delegation of the National Liberation Front and th[illegible] of the People's Revolution Party of Benin also reviewed the various issues relative to areas of tension in the world in general and the African continent in particular.

The two delegations consider that the action of imperialism and neocolonialism in Africa aims at preventing the total liberation of the continent and perpetuating treacherous and abominable aggressions of colonial reconquest such as that committed against the brotherly people of Benin on 16 January 1977. This they do by creating and fostering artificial tensions between African peoples and accentuating the contradictions in order to divert the African masses from the task of nation building.

After having noted with satisfaction that despite all the obstacles raised by imperialism and neocolonialism the peoples of Africa continue to win landslide victories, both delegations salute the success achieved by the peoples of Zimbabwe and express their happiness over the brilliant election of leader Robert Mugabe as the prime minister of the independent state of Zimbabwe.

On the situation in southern Africa, the two delegations reaffirmed their support for the struggle waged by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and ANC [African National Congress], the sole representatives of the people's of Namibia and Azania, They expressed their conviction that the liberation of Zimbabwe is another new step in the process of the liberation of Namibia and South Africa.

Deeply concerned over the dangerous evolution of the situation which prevails in the north western part of the continent, the two delegations consider that situation as the direct consequence of the obstinacy of the Moroccan regime which continues to ignore the relevant resolutions passed by international organizations, more particularly the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the nonaligned movement. The two delegations reaffirm their support to the Saharan people and their sole legitimate representative, the POLISARIO, for the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence.

While expressing their satisfaction over the peace agreement concluded between Mauritania and the POLISARIO, the two delegations resoundingly praise the efforts displayed by the OAU ad-hoc committee for the implementation of recommendations tending to bring about self-determination and independence for the Saharan people and to guarantee peace and security in the region.

Concerning Chad, the delegation of the National Liberation Front and that of the People's Revolution Party of Benin deplore the constant violations of the cease-fire which resulted from the Lagos accords. They issue an urgent appeal to the Chadian brothers to overcome their differences and work to achieve national unity. They declare that the Chadian issue can only be settled by the Chadian people themselves. They condemn the presence in Chad of any foreign troops not envisaged in the Lagos agreement. They reaffirm their solidarity with the Chadian people in this painful situation they are currently experiencing.

The two delegations consider that the OAU remains the privileged and irreplacable instrument for achieving the ideals of peace, solidarity and independence in Africa. They salute the efforts made by African states in order to strengthen their unity and to realize the ideals of the peoples of the continent.

Concerning the worsening of the situation in the Middle East after the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli Camp David agreements, the two delegations express deep alarm before the atmosphere of tension which prevails in this region. They consider that all steps for the settlement of the crisis in the Middle East inevitably include the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO, the sole representative of the people of Palestine, this in the search for a just solution to the Palestinian issue, Both parties reaffirm their support to the people of Palestine in their struggle to regain their motherland.

The two delegations indicate that only the establishing of a new world economic order can guarantee and safeguard the interests of the peoples of developing countries. In addition, they are convinced that an inter-African cooperation rid of all foreign domination could, among other things, contribute to the advent of a new world economic order.

The two delegations reaffirm their attachment to the principles and goals of the nonaligned movement and note with satisfaction the constantly growing attention that is being paid to the nonaligned movement in the international arena. They express their conviction that that movement really responds to the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of developing countries and constitutes a great force for independence and peace.

At the end of its stay, the Algerian delegation was received in audience by the chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin, Comrade Mathieu Kerekou, whom they congratulated for his brilliant election to the supreme magistrateship of the People's Republic of Benin and for the confidence that the People's Revolution Party of Benin once again placed in him.

The delegation took advantage of that occasion to express to the chairman of the Central Committee the admiration and militant sympathy of the Algerian people and their party, the National Liberation Front.

The delegation of the National Liberation Front invited a delegation of the People's Revolution Party of Benin to pay an official visit to Algeria at a date which will be set later, through diplomatic channels, by common accord. The delegation of the People's Revolution Party of Benin accepted the invitation with pleasure.

The Algerian delegation expressed their profound thanks for the warm welcome given them during their stay in the People's Republic of Benin.

Participants at the talks were: For the Algerian side: Brother Abdelghani Kesri, Algerian ambassador to Cotonou; Brother Abdallah Adami, member of the Central Committee and national commissioner and leader of the delegation; Kamel Bouchama, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Subcommittee for Socialist Management of Enterprises; Mohamed Kadio, chairman of the Subcommittee for Political Education; Boumendjel Bousonane, national commissioner of the party for Sidi-Belabbes; and Abdelkader Bounedjar, first secretary to the Algerian Embassy.

For the Beninese side: Comrades Jean-Didier Alavo, member of the Central Committee; chairman of the Oueme Province and leader of the delegation; Joseph Hounton, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Central Committee; Henri Agossa, permanent secretary of the foreign affairs commission of the Central Committee; Dr Gilbert Avode, second secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Central Committee; Aliou Kegnide, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission at the Central Committee.

Cotonou, 16 April 1980.

For the delegation of the People's Revolution Party of Benin, Jean-Didier Alavo, member of the Central Committee, first vice president of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Central Committee and Prefect of the Oueme Province.

For the delegation of the National Liberation Front: Abdallah Adami, member of the Central Committee of the FLN and national commissioner of the party.

GHANA

TFP CALL FOR LIMANN'S RESIGNATION CRITICIZED

AB300810 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The government has expressed regret at a call by the leader of the Third Force Party, Dr Bilson, that the president should resign. In a statement issued in Accra, the government said it has become fashionable for some self-appointed spokesmen for the people who believe they have solutions for all the country's problems to demand the resignation of the president.

The statement said since assuming office, the government has spared no efforts to bring relief to the broad mass of thepeople. It referred to the president's repeated promise to flood the market--a promise which he had emphasized could not be isolated from the need to solve the more urgent problem of the country. The statement said: Contrary to what Dr Bilson believes, the current national mess is neither the fault of the president nor of his government but rather the reckless dissipation of public funds, abuse of power and absolute disregard for the welfare of the ordinary Ghanaian in the past, for which people like Dr Bilson must be held equally responsible.

The late Mr Kutu Achempong, the statement recalled, in his defense of his stewardship, specifically mentioned Dr Bilson as one of those who benefited from unrestrained issue of import licenses that has landed the nation in its present sorry state. The statement made it clear that the government would not allow itself to be stampeded into taking hasty decisions just to satisfy the whims of a few people and that government would resist the temptation of playing politics with the destiny of the country. The statement said as much as the government welcomes suggestions and constructive criticism from all, it has no intention of abdicating its responsibility to the people and will continue to rebuff all attempts by some people to use the suffering of others for cheap political gains.

Meanwhile, the statement said, earlier at the end of March, goods worth 145 million cedis were imported and a further 235 million cedis worth of goods is expected soon. More revenues are being exploited to bring in more goods and services. The government assures all Ghanaians that it is fully alive to its responsibility and is working to alleviate their suffering.

GUINEA

RADIO CONAKRY REPORTS DISMISSAL OF MINISTER

AB011215 Paris AFP in French 1027 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Dakar, 1 May (AFP)--Mr Toumany Sangare, the Guinean minister of posts and telecommunications, was relieved of his functions for having allowed a tribal meeting within his compound, says Radio Conakry monitored in Dakar, reporting a communique of the Political Bureau of the Guinean Democratic Party.

Mr Sangare, who had been fulfilling that function since November 1978 and was one of the 15 members of the Guinean Political Bureau, was also relieved of all party functions until the next meeting of the National Council of the Revolution (the top organ of the Guinean party in between two congresses.)

Mr Toumany Sangare had previously been relieved of his functions in 1976; he was then minister of youth and sports and the cause of the action was the defeat of the Guinean Haifa team in the final soccer match of the African cup for champion clubs.

IVORY COAST

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES DISCOVERY OF NEW OILFIELD

AB301023 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Ivory Coast can soon be self-sufficient in the petroleum sector. A new oilfield has been discovered 56 kilometers southwest of the capital, in the region of Dabou. The well will produce between 2,900 and 4,900 barrels a day. This is surely something to rejoice about, when we know that oil has become one of the raw materials in greatest demand. It is to be recalled that there is already one offshore well at Bassam.

LIBERIA

LIBYA PLEDGES SUPPORT OF PEOPLE'S REDEMPTION COUNCIL

AB020715 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] The Libyan Government has pledged its solidarity with the People's Redemption Council and has promised to work along with the peoples of Liberia in their struggle for freedom and social justice. The assurance of support was conveyed to Foreign Minister G. Bacchus Matthews yesterday when he received the ambassador of Libya, Ahmad al-Hudayri, with a special message from President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

NIGER

KOUNTCHE RETURNS FROM OAU ECONOMIC SUMMIT

AB010940 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The first OAU economic summit ended in Lagos last night. All delegations have left for their respective countries. The chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, returned home this morning.

In a statement to the press, the head of state declared that the OAU economic summit had taken historic decisions creating a strategy for reaching goals ranging from self-sufficiency in food to exchanges between countries on the continent.

President Kountche affirmed that the Lagos summit should help Africa achieve economic independence through the solidarity and full support of all countries of the continent. He stressed the importance of the resolution adopted by the summit, which invites all states, as of now, to take a more active part in all economic conferences in order to raise the voice of Africa (?to denounce) all sorts of dominations we are subjected to, in order to help bring about the new world economic order.

Questioned on the Chadian issue, President Kountche declared that this problem concerns Africa. The head of state indicated that the OAU has set up a committee of 11, chaired by the Togolese President Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, to find a solution to the problems tearing apart the Chadian brothers; that is to bring about the cease-fire or in other words to restore peace, to solve the problem of refugees and lastly to return the situation in the country to normal.

NIGERIA

COMMENTARY LAUDS DECISIONS OF OAU ECONOMIC SUMMIT

AB010810 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Apr 80

[News Analysis by reporter (Godwin Esoye) on the OAU economic summit meeting]

[Text] The most significant achievement of the conference is no doubt the adoption of the plan of action for the implementation of the Monrovia strategy for the economic development of the continent. One of the main elements in the plan is the attention given to self-sufficiency in food production. It envisages the attainment of the goal within five years from now. It says particularly that an immediate improvement in the food situation in the continent should be brought about together with the laying of the foundation for the achievement of self-sufficiency in cereals, livestock and fish products. It is recommended that priority action should be directed at securing a substantial reduction in food wastage, attaining a higher degree of food security and ensuring a large and sustained increase, with due emphasis on the diversification of agricultural production.

It has been pointed out times without number, that African countries, being predominantly agricultural, should not depend on outside sources for food supply. But unfortunately, we on this continent find ourselves depending heavily on foreign sources. This is a situation that can and should be reversed very quickly and the answer, according to experts, lies in mechanization. In his contribution to the deliberations of the summit conference, the leader of the Ethiopian delegation, Col (Festela), remarked that Africa had enough arable land for agricultural production but lacked the necessary technology to develop the land to feed its peoples. That is an incontrovertible point which the whole of Africa has now taken with all the seriousness it deserves.

Also the industrialization of the continent in general and of each individual country engaged the attention of the summit. It was the belief of the leaders that industrialization would contribute to the satisfaction of the basic needs of the population, the exploitation of local natural resources, creation of jobs, as well as the modernization of society among others.

Another area of importance to the continent is that of transport and communications constituted the most important factor on which development depended, not only the growth in other sectors, but also the socioeconomic integration of the continent as well as the promotion of intra- and extra-African trade. In recognition of this vital aspect of development, a plan had been drawn up for the implementation of projects on transport and communication in the (first) phase of the program. Under the program, 350 transport projects and 100 communications ventures have been earmarked for the continent at a total cost of over 6 billion naira. Another aspect which is of significance to Africa is the pledge by the leaders of the summit to commit themselves to the emergence of an African economic community by the end of the century. All these are lofty goals which are capable of achievement in an atmosphere of peace and stability in every member state of the OAU. This emphasizes the need for absolute loyalty and unqualified cooperation by all Africans with their governments so that we may all see the dawn of a new economic era in the continent.

ANGOLA

PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS ADDRESSES MAY DAY RALLY

LD011704 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0940 GMT 1 May 80 EA

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos at May Day rally at the 1 May Square in Luanda--live]

[Excerpts] Comrade members of the Political Bureau and of the Central Committee of the MPLA Labor Party, comrade members of the government, distinguished guests, comrades and compatriots: We are greatly moved and happy after having watched this impressive march past by our workers. Unfortunately, our dear late comrade President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto cannot be here with us at this time of happiness. He cannot be here to observe how our people and party are continuing his work.

During this occasion of 1 Red May [as heard], I wish, on behalf of the Central Committee of the MPLA Labor Party and the government of the People's Republic of Angola, to warmly congratulate the Angolan working class and all Angolan workers for the victories achieved over our internal and external enemies. I also hope that the next 1 May should be even more red, more joyful and happier.

This unity and force between the party and the people are an essential condition in giving us strength to continue to deepen the revolution until the liquidation of all endeavors by the internal reaction, puppets, neocolonialists and international imperialism. Our enemies know this and that is why they use rumor-mongering, slander, intrigue, corruption, tribalism and racism to divide us. They want to divide the people and the party in order to reduce their revolutionary force and subseqently be able to reign. It is a well-known imperialist tactic. It is necessary for us to resolutely oppose these divisive attempts by our enemies, (?by strengthening) internal unity and the cohesion of our party--by strengthening national unity.

Dear comrades, it is only fair that we should ask ourselves the following question: Who in Angola serves as an instrument of divisive ideas since we know that imperialists cannot be in our cells; they cannot be in our youth wing, the women's organization, the workers union or the armed forces?

We, therefore, need to be clear. We need to clearly understand and say that it is essentially our compatriots who have a petit bourgeois mentality and some individuals who are opportunists and ambitious who spread these incorrect ideas--these reactionary practices. These Angolans act--whether or not they are aware of it--as imperialist agents and their ideas, in a negative way, can influence those who are less enlightened among our people and even deceive those of our party members who are less vigilant. [applause]

For the present, comrades, allow me to refer to concrete aspects because sometimes when we speak in general terms not everybody understands well what we want to convey. I will not be long. Comrades, as you well know, I speak little: I prefer the carrying out of concrete action [applause], because I think... [interrupted by slogans, followed by applause]

As I was saying, comrades, I prefer the carrying out of concrete action because I think that this country will advance more rapidly if we all believe in action--in concrete action within the framework of national reconstruction.

I want to talk about our capital. As you all know, when the MPLA guerrillas entered Luanda city in 1974 it was a clean, well-preserved city. The rulers then were the colonialists--the well-preserved city. The rulers then were the colonialist--the Portuguese colonialists. But those who did the work were the Angolans who remained behind in their homeland. Who are heading the sectors, departments and the administration of different public services in the city? They are Angolans. How then, comrades, can it be that there is so little concern with the cleanliness of our city?

Dear comrades and compatriots: Let us now change the topic, so that we can see what is going on in our public service. We all know that our peasants travel on foot for miles to go to farms, cooperatives, coffee farms and other places. A number of workers living outside the city wake up early to go to the factories on foot to help in the national reconstruction. Meanwhile, the state and government personnel have the benefit of collective transport. Sometime they make use of public vehicles and what is more curious is that a number of these employees always arrive late at their work places. [applause] There are also typists who take a full day to type a page. [applause]

There are clerks who lock their work up in their drawer for days before reporting to their section heads. Subordinate staff have an inferiority complex because they think that doing cleaning work is doing the work of natives. There are women workers who leave their offices during working hours to go to see their fellow gossips to spread rumors and intrigues. [applause followed by slogans]

There is no respect for authority and that is why, comrades, there is indiscipline, negligence and disorganization--all guaranteed to (?neutralize) and weaken the party.

The main cause of this situation is the liberalism of officials at all levels. Some officials are more concerned with their ranks and less with the discharge of their duties. [applause] Instead of promoting people who deserve it--those who are more honest and dedicated to their work--they promote their close colleagues or friends. [applause] They accept bribes and leave themselves open to corruption. Because of these shortcomings such officials lose authority and respect. Sometimes, in order to stop genuine criticism from honest workers, these officials become despotic. [applause]

Dear comrades and compatriots, let's come back to the class struggle. Some comrades and compatriots of petit bourgeois origin are concerned when we talk of the petite bourgeoisie. Certainly, some do not understand party guideline on this issue.

I just want to repeat that the petite bourgeoisie may and must contribute to national reconstruction under the leadership of the Angolan proletariat andits vanguard party, the MPLA Labor Party. Our party does not intend and has never intended to physically liquidate members of the petite bourgeoisie.

We must, however, unmask and fight the incorrect ideas and reactionary practices of that section of the petite bourgeoisie which uses its important positions in the state apparatus and enterprises to disorganize our work and to delay and sabotage the solution of the people's problems in such matters as the importation of basic consumer goods, the importation of medicines and clothes, the improvement of distribution and marketing, the importation and production of raw materials and the organization and management of state enterprises based on the implementation of Law (?17/77).

We are aware that our country is still facing many difficulties. First, we are facing an undeclared war, imposed on us by the racist South Africans, both through direct daily aggression and through their lackeys. Second, our production does not satisfy all our needs.

All the same, comrades, we still feel that there is no reason for (?hunger) or for lack of medicines and clothing. It is true that the lines will not end overnight, but that is because we are still a young nation.

We are certain that we will continue to score victories against internal reaction, thus paving the way for the happiness of our people and the defense our territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Dear comrades and compatriots, the victories of the Angolan people are the victories of all people fighting against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and all forms of domination and oppression--of all forces fighting for peace, liberty and progress.

At this time when in various world capitals workers are celebrating their victories over class enemies, imperialism is continuing its plans to carry out acts of aggression and intimidation against peoples and independent countries to deepen the destabilization of the international situation, to promote the arms race and to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

We roundly condemn the imperialist smear campaign against the fraternal and revolutionary people of Cuba. [applause] We express our deep concern over the large-scale military maneuvers that U.S. imperialism intends to carry out at Guantanamo. Imperialism does not learn from history. Yesterday it was defeated in Vietnam, Kampuchea, Mozambique, Angola and Nicaragua. Now it has been defeatedin Zimbabwe and we are sure that tomorrow it will be defeated in Namibia. [applause]

CUBAN MISSION ARRIVES FOR JOINT COMMISSION MEETING

FL302101 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2026 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, today arrived in Luanda at the head of delegation to participate in the third session of the Angolan-Cuban Intergovernmental Joint Commission for Cooperation.

Rodriguez Llompart, who also is member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, participated in the first economic summit of member countries of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) held in Lagos, Nigeria. The Cuban official told the press that he viewed the OAU summit as being of great historic importance for the African countries in their aims to develop themselves and reach common action positions in the economic field.

Rodriguez Llompart said the third session of the Angolan-Cuban Intergovernmental Joint Commission will examine bilateral cooperation for this year.

MPLA, VISITING NICARAGUAN DELEGATIONS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

AB291545 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] A joint communique has been signed in Luanda between officials of the MPLA Workers Party and a delegation from Nicaragua, expressing willingness to consolidate friendship ties existing between the MPLA Workers Party and the Sandanist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua.

The communique was signed after extensive talks between the Angolan delegation led by (Kalanya Todo Maria Tonia Todolor), member of the Political Bureau, and the Nicaraguan (?delegation) under Daniel Ortega one of the national directors of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government. The two sides had an exchange of views in the Angolan capital on the current situation in their country and around the world, expressing satisfaction at the implication of heroic revolutionary victories scored by their people. They hoped that these victories were (?substantial) incentives for the people who are oppressed in the African and American Continents and are struggling for their liberation from the yoke of colonialism, racism, imperialism and neo-colonialism. The two delegations also examined their abidance by the principles of the nonaligned countries' movement. During its stay in the country, the visiting delegation from Nicaragua was received in audience by Comrade President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos. The delegation also paid sincere honors to the immortal leader of the Angolan revolution, the late Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, founder of the MPLA Workers Party and the Angolan nation.

SOUTH AFRICA

PRIME MINISTER REPORTS DEVELOPMENT OF NEW MISSILE SYSTEM

LD011736 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] The South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has announced that South Africa has developed its own artillery missile system to counter the Russian system. Speaking during the debate on his defense vote in Parliament, Mr Botha said the system, which has been developed with the assistance of ARMSCOR had 100 percent local content and was in full production. Tests on the system have now been completed, and Mr Botha said he was pleased with the results.

Mr Botha also referred to his warning to news media yesterday not to give wide publicity to the activities of subversive and revolutionary elements. Mr Botha said his words had been distorted by the press. All he had done was to quote from the report of the Steyn commission on defense reporting and to appeal to editors to lay down a policy that would prevent subversive organizations being given undue prominence. He had not excluded the television service of the SABC for the reason that he was often accused of concentrating on the press alone. He would, therefore, ask the SABC board to do likewise.

Turning to South-West Africa, Mr Botha said the people of the territory had to display a better spirit towards each other. South Africa had a duty towards them but they had to get together and agree on what they could do to achieve stability. Bodies that could govern had to be formed. Mr.Botha also said that unless the West dropped the idea that SWAPO was the sole representative of the people of South-West Africa then there could never be a political solution to this territory. More attention should be given to the organizations that have shown that they were willing to work for peaceful solution.

'NO CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE WITHOUT PARLIAMENT'S ASSENT'

LD301126 Pretoria Information Service of South Africa in English 1000 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] [No dateline given] Those people trying to push the government around behind the uniforms of schoolchildren were going to get hurt, the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, warned April 20, 1980. Speaking in his vote, Mr.Botha said any attempts to bypass Parliament's authority would be met with the full force of the state. He appealed to the leader of the opposition, Fredrik Van Zyl (Slabbect), to acknowledge that Parliament was the final authority and that no constitutional changes could be brought about without its final assent.

"There are attempts to undermine the authority of parliament...from (?various) sources there [have been] attempts to bypass Parliament in order to bring about change. "This government will oppose extra-Parliamentary action with all the might at the state's disposal, as well as those attempts now being made outside Parliament to push this government around from behind the uniforms of schoolchildren." "I want to warn those people, they are going to get hurt and if there are some unfortunate consequences, they must not come with recriminations later.

"While these forces are trying to destroy stability, the Western powers are interviewing [as received] in our domestic affairs as they did in those of Angola and Zimbabwe. They may have had an excuse there, but they have none here. We are a soverign and independent state. "The leader of the opposition [words indistinct] and say to them that we reject interference in South Africa's internal affairs," Mr Botha said. "I want to make an accord with the leader of the opposition. Let us say together that our minds are open to renewal, but that a constitutional change can come about only when this Parliament gives it its assent.

ZIMBABWE

PRESIDENT BANANA RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF DIPLOMATS

LD011218 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1609 GMT 30 Apr 80 CA

[Text] The first foreign diplomats to be accredited to Zimbabwe today presented their credentials to President Cannaan Banana at Government House in Salisbury.

The first to be presented was the Mozambique ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade (Rafael Muguni). He was followed by the Tanzanian high commissioner, Comrade (Anthony Nyatai), and the British high commissioner, Mr Ronald Byatt.

Other diplomats at the ceremony were the Egyptian ambassador, Dr Taha al-Farnawani; the Zambian high commissioner, Mr Moni Kwiati; the Swedish ambassador, Mr (Bo Heinbach); and the Canadian high commissioner, Mr T.O. Bacon.